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"EVEN AS WE HAVE BEEN APPROVED OF GOD TO BE INTRUSTED WITH THE GOSPEL, SO WE SPEAK; NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD WHICH PROVETH OUR HEARTS."

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THE VISION IN THE CHALICE.

BY HARRIET McEWEN KIMBALL.

THE priest before the Altar
Stood with uplifted eyes,
His heart deep stirred within him,
To offer the sacrifice.

The morning's golden splendor
Through the chancel window streamed,
Till like masses of precious jewels
The radiant colors seemed.

But around the central picture
Of the Christ upon the Rood,
It shone like a wondrous halo
As the priest upgazing stood.

The prayer of consecration
Began he low and clear,
And at the mystic sentence
Bowed down in holy fear;

Bowed lowly over the Paten,
As he took in his hands the Bread;
And likewise the mystic sentence
Over the Cup he said.

When lo! in the golden chalice,
Distinct in the purple wine,
He saw reflected the image
Of the Crucified Form Divine.

Filled with a sudden tremor,
His eyes deep-fixed on the sight,
Scarcely the prayer he followed,
Or knew if he said it aright.

Trembling with adoration,
He lifted the Chalice high,
As upholding the sacred Burden
Between the earth and the sky.

And still when the Chalice he lowered,
Distinct in the purple wine,
From the chancel windows reflected,
He saw the Image Divine.

Did he hear in the hush that followed
The words of his Lord anew,
Brought down by the Church through the ages,
The mystical charge, "This do"?

Did he hear from the Holy of Holies,
The secret, eternal shrine,
The Priest who is Priest forever
Renew the assurance divine?—

"Lo! I am with you alway,
Blessing the Cup that you bless;
Under the Bread you have broken
My Presence proclaim and confess.

"Lo! I am with you alway,
Mine own command to fulfill.
I am the Sacrifice offered,
The Priest and the Victim still.

"Lo! I am with you alway,
Feeding the flock that you feed,
My Flesh the manna unfailing,
My Blood the drink indeed."

O blessed, O wondrous commission!
It seemed to the lowly priest
Like a precious new revelation,
As he shared with his flock that Feast.

And ever enshrined in his bosom,
He treasures with holy awe
The memory of the vision
That, veiled in the Chalice, he saw.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

HE CARETH FOR ALL.

BY VIRGINIA B. HARRISON.

FAR out to sea a little bird,
In wild confusion, flew.
The red sun set, star after star
Came into view,
And still the fluttering wings in vain
Essayed to win the nest again.

The distant worlds, through boundless space,
Unswerving kept their way;
The whirling earth sped on without
Change or delay;
Old spheres burned out; new ones, that night,
Flashed into brilliancy of light.

One eye supreme the rhythmic march
Of planets thus controlled.
One hand there was, whose hollow palm
Could all enfold.
And yet, from where each cry is heard,
That eye beheld the fainting bird;

And, guided by that mighty hand,
Across the billows dark
It flew, and sank to rest upon
A passing bark.
Think'st thou, O, storm-tossed soul! that He
Doth not thy weary fluttering see?

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

AMONG THE NAVAJOS.

BY HERBERT WELSH,

SECRETARY OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

ON the morning of Wednesday, May 14th, the day following that of our arrival upon the Navajo Reservation, Mr. Gardiner and I visited the Government Boarding School for Indian children. This is a large stone building, three stories in hight, with dormitories capable of accommodating between fifty and seventy-five scholars. This, in my judgment, would be their extreme capacity. The building was finished about three years ago by Mr. Eastman, then agent of the Navajos, and seems to have been designed by him as a stronghold in the event of trouble with the Indians, quite as much as for the purpose for which it was nominally erected. Bullet-proof shutters were provided for the windows in case of attack. These rest peacefully in the cellar, so Major Riordan tells me, never having been brought into requisition. There is no more fatal blow to the confidence and respect of an Indian than evidence on the part of a white man of distrust and fear. A word as to the past history of this school—a dreary record of inefficient effort. Major Riordan states that, when he came to the Agency, one hundred and four scholars were recorded as in attendance, whereas, in reality, not more than thirty children of school age belonged to the institution. Infants in arms and octogenarians were upon the rolls, and the school was more like a hospital or infirmary than that which its name would imply. Senator Logan, becoming acquainted with these facts about two years ago, singled out the Navajo school for a fierce onslaught in the Senate, thereby leading many to infer that all schools upon reservations were useless. In this way was effected the reduction of $100,000 from the appropriation bill of that year for Indian education. As an interesting sequel to Mr. Logan's zeal for the reform of Indian abuses, after the removal of the former teachers, his own nephew, Mr. Walter Logan, was, at the Senator's request, installed as superintendent, and his wife as matron, of the school. The results of this change were eminently unsatisfactory. The new superintendent seems to have been unsuited to his work, and has since retired. Miss Coffin and Miss McIvor are now in charge of the school, and are doing excellent work. They have established discipline, and have fully won the confidence of the children. There was abundant evidence of obedience and love in the school-room. The children themselves should inspire any one with enthusiasm for the work. They furnish splendid material for the craft of a true teacher. They have healthy bodies, quick, ready minds, active sympathies. The grand problem is to bring this susceptible, pliant childhood into living contact with the Christian genius of the land. We cannot be too careful of the men and women whom we choose for the work. Dead-wood is not wanted for this distant mission field. The self-seeker is soon detected and scorned, both by the shrewd frontier's-man and the sharp-witted though ignorant Indian. Cora, a Pawnee girl, educated at Carlisle, is assisting in the work of the school. She has pleasant, modest manners, and is doing well. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Gardiner photographed some of the Indian school children. Among them was one little girl (not yet a member of the school, just trembling on the brink. She will soon come in) seven or eight years old, with a brilliant Navajo blanket thrown picturesquely about her shoulders. She is a child of striking beauty, with fine, dark eyes, regular and delicately modeled features, and a most winning expression. Nothing could be more attractive than the unconscious grace of this child of Nature. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Marshall, Mr. Gardiner and I strolled a short distance from the Agency into a wild, rocky gorge, known as Bonito Cañon. A stream of good water flows through the valley, which the Government is trying to utilize by building a heavy stone dam near the mouth of the gorge. The attempt has been made before, but failed, owing to the immense volume of water which the stream carries when swollen by sudden rains. The strength of the dam was found insufficient to resist the sudden shock. Now, however, a very heavy ballast of stone is being used which promises to win success. We found a large body of Navajo workmen under the direction of Mr. Stuart, the agency carpenter and blacksmith, perched upon the steep walls of the cañon and engaged in rolling down rocks upon the pile already formed below. Mr. Gardiner proposed that the party should form a group on top of the dam, and that he should photograph them there, so that they and their handiwork might be recorded together. As Mr. Marshall called to them to come down, and, his voice echoed through the narrow defile, the Indians came leaping nimbly down over the rocks with the ease of mountain sheep, shouting and laughing like schoolboys. From what I have seen and learned from others of the Navajos, I judge them, as a rule, to be a cheerful, light-hearted people. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Stuart both spoke well of them as workers, when guided by a man of some tact and patience. During the cold of last Winter, standing oftentimes in snow knee-deep, and they wretchedly clad, these men labored faithfully upon the dam, even at times when they were rather dissuaded by the agent from so doing on account of the very inclement weather. I am persuaded that, to make the Navajos people worthy of citizenship, a credit to themselves and to the territories in which they live, to lift them up from barbaric darkness into light, and to avoid all danger from their enmity in the future, it is but necessary to govern them with justice and wisdom.

The kind of control which they most need and desire is just such as they received at the hands of Major Riordan, whose administration was at once vigorous and just, decided and sympathetic. Could he but have retained his position and had his pertinent and valuable suggestions been adopted by the Government, a bright future might have been expected for the Navajos. When will the retention of such officers in the service and their just compensation for duty well performed be consistent with "practical politics"?

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZONA.

DORNER.

BY PROF. GEORGE P. FISHER, D.D., LL.D.

THE death of Dorner removes from the land of the living the last of a band of theological scholars who have done a work in behalf of evangelical religion which entitles them to perpetual honor in the Church. Schleiermacher closed his career in 1834. By him, in opposition to the rationalistic spirit, whether embodied in infidel themes or still adhering to orthodox formulas, the reality and independence of religion, as an indestructible element of human nature, were asserted, and placed on a philosophical basis. A philosopher of unsurpassed depth and acuteness, the translator of Plato; unexcelled as a critic and exegetic; a master in the field of dogmatic theology, and, at the same time, an eloquent and pathetic preacher, he combined gifts so rich and varied that his powerful influence is no cause of wonder. He, more than any other, lifted up theology to the rank of a science, pointed out the path of reconciliation between knowledge and faith, and raised up a body of defenders and expounders of Christianity, who, though largely stimulated by him, were in the main much more conservative in their results. By these, the theologians of "the mediatory school," the Gospel and its records have been defended against philosophical and critical infidelity on the Continent of Europe. It is these who have shown the compatibility of true science and thorough scholarship with the fundamental principles of Christianity, as these were conceived by the apostles of the Reformation. On this honor roll are the names of such as Neander, Tholuck, Bleek, Nitzsch, Ullman, Julius Müller, Rothe, Hagenbach, Twesten, Martensen—not to enumerate others who have gained the same distinction.

In this list of truly liberal, yet soundly evangelical teachers, Isaac August Dorner holds a conspicuous place. The course of his life, with the changes of residence attending it, illustrates a not uncommon characteristic in the career of German professors. The son of a Lutheran clergyman (born in 1809), educated at Tübingen, he was successively a professor there, at Kiel, at Bonn, at Göttingen, and finally at Berlin. The call from one university to another was of the nature of promotion. He early visited Holland and Great Britain, and spent some time in the last named country. "Since my youthful years," he says—in the preface of an English translation of one of his works—"I have, with special love, busied myself with English literature, made myself acquainted with land and people,

and with their spirit, and have conceived a friendship for them; hence I do not feel toward them as a stranger." Always interested in America, and appreciative of our religious and theological peculiarities, his visit at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, in 1873, made the country better known to him, and rendered his own person and name familiar to thousands. In a letter to an American friend shortly after his return to Germany, he remarked: "The strong and deep impressions which we German delegates received at the Evangelical Alliance, continue with undiminished liveliness, and in various addresses we have sought to give expression to that of which our heart is full."

The first great work of Dorner, and that which at once gave him celebrity, was his "History of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ." In its first form it was a single volume of moderate size. Subsequently he expanded it to much larger dimensions, and made it by far the most learned and instructive discussion of the theme which has ever been undertaken. It is critical, as well as historical. A vast amount of collateral matter, of great importance to the theological student, is incidentally interwoven in its chapters. In this work, as everywhere, Dorner shows himself in cordial sympathy with evangelical truth, yet bound to no traditional formulas in which that truth has been set forth in times past. The book is a fine example of the mingling of intellectual freedom with due reverence, and of the spirit of science with genuine devoutness.

The "History of Protestant Theology, Particularly in Germany," is a work of more popular interest than the treatise just referred to. It surveys the Reformation, in its sources and phenomena, and in its consequences, on the doctrinal side. In the earlier chapters is to be found a profound as well as discriminating exposition of the cardinal truth of Justification by Faith, in its relation to the Authority of the Scriptures. What is meant by "Christian consciousness," and what rights pertain to it, are instructively unfolded.

A volume less known than either of those noticed above, is the "Collection of Essays," which embrace some of the most valuable of the briefer contributions of Dorner to theological literature. The extended paper, in which he treats of the "Attributes of God," is a masterly handling of this topic.

There is reason for thankfulness that Dorner lived to give to the press the crowning work of his life, the "System of Christian Theology." It "goes without saying" that a copious and complete treatise, covering the whole field of doctrinal theology, must contain expressions of opinions to which not every reader can give his assent. But that this work is in its learning satisfactory, in its selection of topics and in its tone abreast of the times, in its intellectual character logical, in its temper catholic and reverential, is the verdict of all enlightened and unprejudiced judges.

Dorner was a man of pure and blameless life. Dignified in manner, he was free from stiffness and from affectation of every sort. He impressed all who knew him with his fairness and candor. It was evident that, while his mind was earnestly engaged on the deep problems of theology, his heart was near to God. In social intercourse he was cordial and affable. To the same American friend to whom we have referred, he wrote: "I regret that we cannot as often as we wish talk over important theological questions of the day [*Zeitfragen*]. I am of a dialogistic nature [*dialogischer Natur*] and in conversation with friends, I succeed best in clearing up hard points for myself." It is with tender emotion that we pay this imperfect tribute to so great and good a man. The breadth of his sympathy is disclosed in a passage of the preface, from which we have already quoted: "The English section of Protestantism, in connection with the evangelical Christian people of its daughter republic on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, forms the one great group of Protestantism, by the side of which only the German section has a corresponding importance and a like compass. If German Protestantism, by means of philosophical spirit and the free development of science, has attained to the universal glance and to that large heart which, unfettered by sectarian narrowness, recognizes the evangelical spirit wherever it finds it, the Anglo-American portion of Protestantism has arrived at the same comprehensiveness of view by means of that position in the world which its political, colonial, and mercantile history, in connection with its practical skill and enterprise, has procured for it." Germany has attained to breadth of vision by communing with books and the free exercise of philosophical reflection, the Anglo-American section of the Protestant world largely by migration and trade and by the exercise of dominion. It is a privilege which we enjoy in advance of our predecessors, that the leaders of religious thought in other countries are, as it were, naturalized among us. We can partake of their wisdom. We can even welcome them to our shores and our hearthstones.

New Haven, Conn.

SOME NOTES ON SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON.

When the Summer begins to gather strength one turns to thinking of Winter, or some other cool subject. This morning a throb of heat came through my library windows, and, although it brought in the odor of clover, my thoughts ran away to a January day in Mobile. There was quite a crisp wind that morning, slowly dying, however, and the sun had a cloudless sky before it. As I took my way along Government Street, that wide, beautiful, altogether Southern thoroughfare, I fell to thinking of Madam Le Vert. I had been reading, before I left my hotel, some interesting reminiscences of Margaret Fuller. These two celebrated women, so little alike, are yet constantly associated together in my mind, by one of those curious cerebral tricks we all have noted. New England and the Southern "low country" are not further apart in intellectual bias and in the color and atmosphere of their culture, than were Margaret Fuller and Octavia Walton; and yet, after all, the two names seem friendly to each other.

The sidewalks in Government Street are very broad and shaded by dusky old trees, where the mocking-birds sing in the vernal season, and the houses are nearly all those ample, plain, wide-winged, veranda-belted mansions over which the cotton kings used to train the vines of jasmine and the Cherokee rose. I knew that Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert's residence was somewhere on this street, but I made no attempt to discover it. Any one of these superb, embowered old houses was fit for the indwelling of the most charming woman or courtly man. Somehow I felt ashamed to be seen sketching in this street; for it seemed intensely a private, exclusive place, although it appeared and was public. The almost chilly breeze, blowing along the way with a liberal sweep, had no effect on that other atmosphere, still, dreamy, soundless, that hung over the stately dwellings.

Madame Le Vert was born in Georgia, near Augusta, I believe, but her childhood and girlhood were passed in Pensacola, Florida, where, as she tells us, her earliest recollections were connected with a great old mansion, whose verandas were shaded by live-oak and orange trees, and whose yard sloped down to the beach of the lovely bay of buccaneers. She had the gush of the South in her warm, vivacious nature, and here is one of her recollections of childhood: "Merry races with my brother along the white sands, while the creamy waves broke over my feet, and the delicious breeze from the gulf played in my hair; and the pert mocking-bird, in the giant oak by my window, whose songs called me each morning from dreamland."

And surely Pensacola is a dreamy, rose-bowered, live-oak-shaded place looking out over its ancient wharves, toward the Caribbean Sea, and one may well throw a little breeziness into one's recollections of having lived there. I, too, have dwelt a space below the old fort, and drifted about on the bay.

From Pensacola Octavia Walton's parents went to live in Mobile. There she married Dr. Le Vert. Great wealth, the prestige of an old and famous name, beauty, brilliant wit, and a personal magnetism of the highest power were all hers; and more, her education was of the kind to add most to her social influence. In the early days of her young womanhood she was much in Washington and other great Northern social centers, where she became the friend of Washington Irving, Henry Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Hayne, and all the great political and social leaders of the country. After her marriage she went abroad on the invitation of the Duke of Rutland. She passed with ease, and *éclat* as well, into the most exclusive circles of English society, where nobility and even royalty were glad to pay respect to her beauty, wit and womanly charms. N. P. Willis is quoted as saying of this tour: "There probably never was a more signal success in the way of access to foreign society." In France and Italy, as well as in Great Britain, Madame LeVert met all the most distinguished people. Speaking French with faultless accent and with the vivacity of a Parisienne, she was especially at home with the leading spirits of literature, art and politics in the gayest city of the world, where she met and deeply impressed Lamartine. Paris was then well recovered from the revolution of 1848 and the second empire was in the first flush of its glory. Up to this time Madame LeVert was unknown as an author. It was Lamartine himself who advised her to write her "Souvenirs of Travel," a book which attracted very wide attention for one having so little of genuine literary force in it. Its style was of that carelessly gushing sort formerly more tolerated than now; but in those days we did not live so near Europe, and we were glad of such breezy, artless souvenirs of foreign travel. Something of that romantic sentimentalism of which Lamartine's was the last great voice, appears in Madame LeVert's writings; but there is also much that was then fresh and which is now interesting.

It was while Colonel Walton was living at Pensacola that Octavia, then a mere child, was given the privilege of naming the Floridian capital. She chose Tallahassee, a word from the Seminole, meaning "high and lovely land," and the little city was founded on a fine swell in the midst of what has been known ever since as the Tallahassee region.

But I was walking in Government Street, Mobile, where the stately carriages rolled by through heavy sand, and in which same sand the curious, rude carts of the "crackers" and Negro "light-wood" venders made not the slightest sound as they trundled along, and I thought of how delightful it would be to have one of those grand houses for a Winter home, and unlimited leisure for art and literature and gentle social indulgence, and of what a long, happy and singularly triumphant life Madame Le Vert's had been. She had reigned as a belle on two continents, with never the faintest breath of any evil blowing upon her. The tragic element that appears so strongly in the life of Margaret Fuller is wholly wanting in that of Octavia Walton. The latter was content with the social conservatism of her section, and her literary studies ran no deeper than to master two or three languages. She gathered from every source the lighter elements of polite learning, with the conviction that woman's sphere lies in the sentiments rather than amidst the philosophies. But she held high, old-fashioned notions of patriotism, and was among the foremost in doing the work of the "Mount Vernon Association." Just before the War, a New York publisher announced another book from her pen, which, however, never has appeared. Its title was "Souvenirs of Distinguished People." The reason for suppressing it remains a close secret.

The streets of Mobile have a charming way of gradually changing into white country roads, as they pass through the suburbs, and finally they lapse lazily away under the tall pines of thin, drowsy looking woods, and past wide plantations. One of these roads is called the Dauphine Way, another the Spring-hill Road. Following the latter for two or three miles, one balmy day, soon after passing a plain brick convent, I came to a large grove of fine magnolia trees, in the midst of which stands a typical Southern country-house, flanked by a long glass conservatory, filled with a wonderful assortment of camellias. I leaned upon the simple little gate giving into the broad inclosure, and listened to a mocking-bird singing somewhere in the shadowy boscage. What a quiet, dreamy place it was! I did not then know that one of the most famous of Southern authors lived there; but afterward, I found the welcome of cordial hospitality under that broad, low roof. Who has not read "Beulah"? Nay, more, who has not been absolutely astonished on learning that a girl of twenty-four wrote a book so crammed with recondite learning? No matter what barriers of criticism have to be stormed and broken in the reading, one will read "Beulah" and be fascinated, provided that one is not too old and too educated in novel-reading. This is not the place for criticism. Mrs. Wilson (Augusta Evans before her marriage) has written three or four successful novels, entirely unlike any other novels under the sun. They have run through many editions and elicited a great deal of comment. I am sure that the future historian of Southern literature will find in these novels a curious encyclopedia of all the faults and all the best qualities of literary art under the *régime* of slavery. Sentimentalism, philosophy, learning, pedantry, dramatic power, high purpose, and a chaos of abstruse allusions all drawn together in a strange way to load a story, are what one finds in "Beulah," "Macaria," "St. Elmo," and "Vashti," novels that, despite offenses against all the canons of literary art, will impress whoever reads them as having been written under the stress of no ordinary motive and out of a mind of no ordinary mold. One looks in vain in these books, as indeed one does in nearly all the Southern novels, for any genuine local color. It is with the interior of her characters and not with their surroundings (saving strange bric-a-brac and "quaint and curious volumes of forgotten lore") that the author employs herself.

After all, Mobile is a charming old city for one to remember in hot weather. Those wide, shady streets, and stately, quiet homes seem the perpetual abiding-places of rest, coolness, and sweet odors.

Crawfordsville, Ind.

THRONGING AND TOUCHING.

BY WAYLAND HOYT, D.D.

The Master had just returned from the other side of the little lake. On this side he is met by a man who falls at his feet with a great burden on his heart, and a great prayer upon his lip. Yonder in the city, his little daughter is sinking into death. He has done all he can for her; but everything has failed. Hope has faded everywhere else; it shines now only around the Master. This is his burden and his prayer: "My little daughter lieth at the point of death, I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her that she may be healed, and she shall live." The Master, whose life was a perpetual answer to prayer, hears the man, yields to his cry, and begins to follow him.

Meanwhile, a great crowd is gathering. They are gathered by all the influences which call a crowd—curiosity, interest in the stricken man of the synagogue, interest in the wonderful teacher, who is so in kin with men that somehow they always troop to him as the birds do to the Summer.

The crowd is dense and unwieldy, and swaying back and forth as crowds do, and blocking up the path, and rendering advance difficult. In a rude, eager way it forces itself against, and presses itself upon, and throngs and jostles, Jesus walking in the center.

Then a woman thrusts herself through the mass, clearing for herself a difficult course through it, with a most eager and determined, yet withal, with a thronging and half-fearing look and motion, striving to get into some neighborhood with Jesus. She accomplishes her object; then she reaches forth her hand and touches the long fringe upon the corners of the Master's robe. And then, as though that were all she wanted, turns, hastening to get away.

Now, the thing to be noticed is, that that touch seems to establish at once a union between that woman and the Lord. The woman is diseased, and at the moment of that touch she is conscious of cure. And amid all the pressing and thronging of the crowd the Saviour recognizes the touch and distinguishes it, is strangely sensitive to it, and yields, because of it, a healing energy. It is as though all the crowd were

absent, and only the Saviour and that woman stood together.

"Who touched me?" asked the Saviour, turning around. "Did you? Did you?"

And when all denied, Peter answers: "Master, the multitude throng thee and press thee. Sayest thou, who touched me?"

But the Master replies: "Somebody hath touched me; for I perceive that a healing energy hath gone forth from me."

A relation between Christ and that woman has been established. There they stand together, in the isolation of that relation. All the crowd has thronged Christ; only this poor woman has touched Christ. They who throng, though, doubtless, many of them are diseased, are still unhealed. The woman touches and is cured at once.

And so it must be one thing to throng Christ and another thing to touch him.

I am sure that the multitude on the road there, between the Sea of Galilee and the City of Capernaum, with Jesus in the center of it, with the multitude thronging him, eager to see him, with that poor woman pressing her way through that crowd to touch him, establishing by that means between himself and herself a most singular deep relation—I am sure that this scene, which I have rudely sketched, is a perfect symbol and representation of the world to-day.

For, say what you will, the world throngs Christ to-day. Say what you will Christ is the center of the world's interest and thought to-day. Men have tried to explain away the Christ. They have said he was a myth. They have said he was an enthusiast. They have said that he was only a man, possessing a wonderful genius for religion. They have brought all the enginery of criticism to bear upon him. They have devised countless theories to account for him. And yet he stands the central fact of the world's history, the grand problem for the world's solution, the gathering point of the world's interest, the controlling force in the world's life.

What think ye of Christ, Historian, Philosopher, Theologian, Statesman, Heterodox, Orthodox, Romanist, Protestant, Rationalist, Ritualist? What think ye of Christ? is the great question which the world has been asking itself, which the world keeps asking itself, which the world cannot help asking itself. The world is thronging Christ.

For, consider the singularity and diverseness of this Christ from all others upon whom the sun has shone. What dignity of claim, what augustness of life, what grandeur of power!

He comes assuming for himself a most unique position. He comes claiming to be something more than the founder of a new religion. He declares that he himself is the new religion. He promulgates doctrine; but he puts himself at the center of his doctrine. He brings to us revelation; but he himself is the sun whence the revealing streams. "*I* am the bread of life." "*I* am the good shepherd." "*I* am the resurrection and the life." "Come unto *me* and I will give you rest." "He that believeth in *me* shall have everlasting life." Daring like this has always been beyond the presumption of any man.

He comes substantiating his claims by a sinless life. His life is the one thoroughly pure ray in the world's darkness. He stands before the world and bares his breast and challenges. Which of you convinceth me of sin? And the only answer which the world can find for the Sinless One is worship.

He comes setting up a kingdom which stands larger and firmer as ages pass. "Can you tell me who Jesus Christ was?" asked Napoleon, at St. Helena. "Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and I myself have founded great empires; but upon what did these creations of our genius depend? Upon force. Jesus alone founded his empire upon love; and to this very day millions would die for him. I think I understand something of human nature, and I tell you all these were men, and I am a man; none else is like him. Jesus Christ was more than man. I have inspired multitudes with such enthusiastic devotion that they would have died for me; but to do this it was necessary that I should be visibly present, with the electric influence of my looks, of my voice, of my words. When I saw men and spoke to them, I lighted up a flame of self-devotion in their hearts. Christ alone has succeeded in so raising the mind of man toward the unseen that it becomes insensible to the barriers of time and space. Across a chasm of eighteen hundred years Jesus Christ makes a demand which is, beyond all others, difficult to satisfy. He asks for the human heart; he will have it entirely to himself. He demands it unconditionally; and, forthwith, his demand is granted. Wonderful. In defiance of time and space the soul of man, with all its powers and faculties, becomes an annexation to the empire of Christ. This it is which strikes me most. I have often thought of it." So supreme and mighty is the power of Jesus over men.

And now this Jesus Christ, this singular and separate being, so authoritative in claim, shining with such purity of life, so imperial in power, the world cannot help thinking about, inquiring about, gathering around, thronging. Christ is in human history. Christ is the most stupendous fact in human history. As such he challenges and compels attention. Gather around him in attention and interest men must—just as that crowd gathered around him on the road between the Sea of Galilee and Capernaum. The world does throng Christ.

And yet it is easy enough to see that just as the presence of the Master in that crowd divided the multitude into two classes, those who throng and she who touched, so now to-day. Christ as a great fact and presence, divides the world into two classes—they who simply throng, and they who deeply touch.

To those who touch him Christ is vastly more than he is to those who throng him. There is formed between him and them a most intimate and personal relation. They are conscious of a spiritual healing through this touching of him. Their need has touched his fullness. Their sin has touched his forgiveness. Their sorrow has touched his comfort. Their weakness has touched his strength. Their faith has touched his promise. Their heart has touched his heart.

This touching is different from the world's thronging. It is not mere intellectual interest; it is not mere enthusiasm which art can glorify; it is not a mere æsthetic admiration; it is not merely public prayer and praise which may be only lip deep. It is all this and something a million fathoms deeper than all this. It is the closest contact and the most utter spiritual union of the human heart with the heart of Christ. It is along the channel of this touching, and not along the way of a more distant and careless thronging, that the healing, helping energy of Christ flows down upon the needy soul.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

THE GERMAN REFORMED LITURGICAL MOVEMENT.

II.

BY PROF. E. V. GERHART, D.D.

THE foregoing rapid survey of the liturgical conflict extending over not less than fifteen or twenty years, and the grave perils which it involved, will enable the reader duly to appreciate the momentous significance of the Peace Measures, which, after some private conferences, the Rev. Clement Z. Weiser, who had all along been sympathizing and acting with the majority of the old Synod, inaugurated during the sessions of the General Synod at Lancaster, in 1878, the final outcome of which is the "Directory of Worship," instructed on the basis of the "Order of Worship."

For three or four years prior to the triennial meeting at Lancaster there was, by common consent, a lull in public controversy. The General Synod of Fort Wayne, 1875, had been comparatively calm and harmonious. Tendencies toward conciliation were evidently at work in many minds; and when Dr. Weiser proposed his resolutions looking toward the election of a Peace Commission, fairly representing both parties on the liturgical question, the majority of the members, though taken somewhat by surprise, were not wholly unprepared for the proposition. There was some resistance. Some doubts and fears arose lest the supporters of the order of worship were covering a secret, sinister purpose. But such fears could exert no controlling influence. The proposition of Dr. Weiser was adopted by a large majority, and the Peace Commission was ordered to meet at Harrisburg, November, 1879, the members to be elected by the district Synods, which, during the progress of the liturgical controversy, had grown from *two* to *six*—two German and four English.

At the appointed time the Peace Commission assembled. Consisting of ministers and elders, it numbered, all told, twenty-five members. To a superficial observer the Commission boded no good. Each Synod had elected men who represented both liturgical tendencies, the supporters and the opponents of the "Order of Worship," men of ability, who had taken an active part in the conflicts, and were not only pronounced in their opinions on the questions at issue, but stood ready also firmly to support and defend them. Such a company of veteran combatants seemed to justify little or no expectation of a harmonious conference. Yet it was just this twofold character of the Commission which, rightly judged, warranted the hope of success. They met in the spirit of the Master. Personal confidence prevailed. Meeting face to face, they honestly endeavored definitely to grasp points of difference and agreement. The largest freedom was invited. As all understood both languages, every man spoke as he might prefer, in German or English. Discovering that the theological and liturgical ideas common to both parties were more fundamental and essential than their divergent opinions, the Commission, after a session of eight days, contrary to many fears at first entertained, "arrived at an unanimous result."

The basis of "a solid and endurable peace" was drawn up and adopted, and then subscribed by all the members of the Commission. It embraces *three* general topics:

1. *Doctrine:* A confession of "adherence to the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures as set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism, taking the same in its historical (or original) sense."

But "this action is not to be so construed as to forbid, or interfere with, that (degree of) freedom in scriptural and theological investigation which has always been enjoyed in the Reformed Church," that is, the Reformed German Church.

Then follow ten articles relating to Christ, regeneration, the Church, the sacraments, the Christian life, justification by faith, the ministerial office, the universal priesthood of believers, the truth of Protestantism, and the supreme authority of the Word of God; the first of which runs thus: "We recognize in Jesus Christ and his sacrifice for fallen man the foundation and source of our whole salvation."

2. *Cultus:* The basis of peace says: "We recommend to the General Synod, at its next regular meeting, the inauguration of measures for the formation of a committee properly representing the different synods and the various theological tendencies existing in the Church, whose duty it shall be to prepare an Order of Worship containing such offices as may be required for the services of the Church."

3. *Government:* It was recommended that, as soon as it sees its way clear, and the general peace and quietude of the Church is sufficiently established, the General Synod "take the proper steps for a thorough revision of its constitution, rules, and by-laws."*

The peace basis of the Commission was reported to the General Synod of Tiffin, 1881, and, after some discussion, "was unanimously adopted by a rising vote."

According to the recommendation respecting cultus, General Synod resolved that, whereas there was abundant material at hand for the preparation of a Liturgy or Directory of Worship, suitable to the wants of the Church, and, whereas, for obvious reasons it was very desirable that these wants be speedily provided for, the members of the Peace Commission be constituted a committee, and that this committee be directed at once to enter upon the work recommended by the report which had just been adopted.

The Peace Commission, thus transformed into a Liturgical Committee, addressed itself to the difficult work which, by this action, was entrusted to it; and, during the ensuing interval of three years, constructed the "Directory of Worship," which was reported to the General Synod of Baltimore.

The book is to be estimated in its direct relation to the theological and liturgical history of the Reformed (German) Church during the last forty years. It bears the marks of the successive epochs in the progress of an earnest, spiritual conflict. Judged by its contents and structure, it may be called, using the word in the good sense, a compromise. The advocates of the "Order of Worship" of 1866, have, as it appears to me, receded several points toward the plane on which the opposition has been standing; and the opposition has advanced as many points toward the position occupied by that "Order of Worship." Meeting on this intermediate ground, the "Directory" was constructed on the positive basis of mutual concession; I say *positive* basis, for the work not merely omits phases of belief and forms of worship on which parties were at issue, but it also embodies the christological ideas and liturgical elements which were found to be common to the two opposing theological tendencies. Some writers may, perhaps, differ with me; yet, in my opinion, it is safe to assert that the "Directory" is true to the ten articles on doctrine drawn up by the Peace Commission, and fairly represents the spirit of the "terms of peace" in relation to cultus.

The book is now transmitted to the Classes for approval or rejection. If approved by two-thirds, the General Synod of 1887 will declare it to be adopted. Thenceforth it will be the constitutionally authorized liturgy of the Church, possessing all the authority which, according to existing laws, it can receive. That authority will not *bind* any minister or church to use it—that is, not in the sense in which the Episcopal Church is bound by the Book of Common Prayer. The obligation will be moral rather than legal. The "Directory" will be fully *authorized*; and both the prevalent sentiment of the Church and the spirit of the peace movement will, it is believed, constrain the general introduction and use of the book.

The week following the adjournment of the General Synod of Baltimore, Lancaster Classis held its annual session. When the "Directory of Worship" came up for consideration, it was referred to a committee of five, of which the writer was chairman. As the committee's report was adopted without a dissenting voice, it will assist in forming an estimate both of the character of the book and of the mind of the Church in regard to it. For this reason I may quote it:

"1. From the examination of the work, it is evident that the 'Directory' is constructed on the basis of the book entitled an 'Order of Worship for the Reformed Church.' While the changes are many and important, yet both the distinctive life and the devotional language of the older production characterize this new book of worship.

"2. The changes consist partly in omissions of words and phrases in the offices for Baptism, the Holy Communion and Confirmation, which to many were objectionable, partly in the substitution of one formula of an act of worship for another—for example, the declaration of pardon—and partly in the modification of the language; changes, however, which possess different degrees of excellence.

"3. The doctrinal principles pertaining to sin and redemption, the Person of Christ, the Church and Sacraments, and the Last Things, also the liturgical spirit animating the 'Directory,' are all in hearty sympathy with the Heidelberg Catechism and Holy Scripture. On the score of doctrinal truth, it is not open to just criticism.

"4. The book has in it nearly all the best elements of common worship as developed in the history of the Church—viz., the Confession and Absolution, the Creed, Lord's Prayer and Decalogue, the Gloria in Excelsis, Gloria Patri, Trisagion, Te Deum, and the Litany. Whilst the rubrics may be said to be somewhat at fault, yet freedom is accorded to ministers and people to use these liturgic elements according to the order which they may prefer.

"5. Whilst some things, both as to subject-matter and form are wanting, which many would like to have in this new book, and whilst some things are in it which do not commend themselves to the judgment and taste of all, yet, taken as a whole, the 'Directory of Worship' is a work which is far in advance of any liturgy on

* "Proceedings of the General Synod, Reformed Church of the United States, 1881," page 162.

which the whole Church, East and West, has ever united; and in this view may be pronounced a great positive gain.

"6. Being the common basis on which all theological and liturgical tendencies among us have, in good faith, agreed to stand, the book having grown forth from our earnest controversies, constitutes an epoch of progress in our history of theology and worship; and, if we are faithful to the obligations imposed by this epoch, it will prove an unifying and edifying force among all the congregations of the Reformed Church, East and West, North and South."

There is a risk in attempting to forecast the probable action of the fifty-two Classes of the Reformed Church. Nevertheless I venture the opinion that a majority, if not two-thirds, would acquiesce in the sentiments of the paper adopted by Lancaster Classis.

To the question which very naturally may now be raised as to the effect of the theological and liturgical conflict on the religious life and the practical activity of the Church, I may, perhaps, as it is said that figures do not lie, furnish the best reply by a comparison of the statistics of 1883 with the statistics of 1863, a period of twenty years. The full returns of 1884 are not yet available.

In 1863 the Reformed (German) Church had 2 district synods, 26 classes, 447 ministers, 1,099 congregations, and 98,775 members. In 1883 there were 7 synods, 52 classes, 782 ministers, and 1,455 congregations, and 170,090 members.

Accordingly there has been, in twenty years, a net increase of 5 synods; 26 classes, or 100 per cent.; 335 ministers, or 75 per cent.; 366 congregations, or 33⅓ per cent.; and 71,355 members, or 72½ per cent.

This period of intense thought and earnest theological controversy, as a comparison of the statistics reveals, has at the same time been a period of remarkable progress in religious life and Church extension. The normal growth of the Christian life involves sound doctrine and self-denying activity in the service of Christ. Both factors have been developing *pari passu* during these last two decades of our history. Thought and research have not, as many claim, been prejudicial to religion. But zeal has been kindled and practical activity stimulated by christological and liturgical studies.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, LANCASTER, PENN.

A STRANGE CONTRAST.

BY S. C. DAMON, D.D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

THE United States mail arrived in Amoy, China, yesterday, and among the newspapers THE INDEPENDENT for March 24th and April 4th. I read, of course, the report of Mr. Cook's Lectures prior to the news, not omitting, however, the severe criticisms which his remarks upon the New Creed had called forth; hence I infer that ere the present time most of the religious newspapers in the United States have been in warm discussion. In the copy of THE INDEPENDENT of March 24th I perused, with interest, a most genial and pleasant letter, by Prof. J. M. Hoppin, of the School of Fine Arts, at New Haven, written February 10th, from Monterey, California. The following paragraph arrested my attention:

"An Oriental city of 45,000 inhabitants is embosomed in an American city of five times that number. And where would you find 45,000 more quiet and industrious inhabitants in any place? Put the same number of Irishmen together, and press and pack them to the smallest compass, and the rate of bloody noses and broken heads would be fearful. *But the anti-Chinese feeling sets all one way, and immensely strong on the Pacific Coast, where there are men who at home are willing to work for $4.00 a week, and to do their work well. American laborers stood no chance beside it; and people here are determined, if the restriction bill does not pass, to have a thorough-paced prohibition bill.*"

The strong contrast between the treatment which the Chinese receive in America, and that of Americans in China, is something truly anomalous and lamentable. Just before I embarked from Honolulu, for China, a Chinese school teacher, wishing to return to China, *via* San Francisco, applied to me for advice, and I accompanied him to the United States Consul, who informed us that the Chinaman must bring to his office two of his own countrymen and two Americans, who would take oath that he had been a school teacher, and that, for a proper certificate, he would be charged $8.00. In due time I returned with him and the requisite number of persons to meet the requirements of the new United States law.

When I embarked for China I really was indifferent about procuring a passport. I may truly say it did not enter my mind that it would be necessary. After a pleasant passage of thirty-six days, I arrived in China, and for nearly six weeks have been visiting Canton and the surrounding country, Swatow, and have arrived in Amoy. Neither on landing in the colony of Victoria, at Hongkong, or while visiting the cities of China, and mingling freely among Chinese or foreigners, have I ever been asked to exhibit my passport; and I could not have done so, if I had been asked, for I did not secure one before leaving Honolulu.

The personal security which the traveler experiences in China is something which I really did not anticipate. I supposed the French troubles would have so unsettled the public mind that it would have been unsafe to travel either in the cities or country; but the very reverse appears to be true. I have made diligent inquiries upon this subject, of English, German and American Missionaries, and from one and all, received the same reply, that the traveler would be safe anywhere, in city or province, provided he went quietly about his business. There are now nearly four hundred American, English and German ladies, married and unmarried, laboring as missionaries in China. Only yesterday I put the following question to an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who, for seven years has been traveling through eight provinces of this great Empire, selling and distributing Bibles: "Have you ever known a foreign lady to be insulted by the natives of the Empire, during your residence in China? His emphatic reply was: "Never." I have conversed with numerous missionaries about their work, and from one and all I have received the reply that they feel perfectly secure in going about their missionary work. The prevailing desire of the missionaries of all the European and American societies is to push into the interior, far away from the coast, and beyond the foreign influence. Ladies engaged in mission work have repeatedly informed me that they have no fears in taking their boatmen and going off alone among the inhabitants of this Empire. The reproach of the Catholic missionaries, that Protestant missionaries lingered about the cities and under the protection of non-rebels can no longer be uttered. Protestant missionaries are now traversing the Empire from South to North, and from East to West, and their encouragement to labor is daily increasing. All the missionaries whom I have met are most hopeful and buoyant, pressing forward in their work.

As I have been moving about so freely among this people, and am looking forward to additional weeks of travel, it is quite impossible not to contrast the treatment which Americans and Europeans are now receiving from the Chinese and the the treatment which the Chinese receive when they visit the United States or the British Colonies. While visiting Canton and other parts of China, the traveler is continually recalling to mind the manner in which foreigners were received in China forty years ago. English and American statesmen and diplomatists took the position that China must cast aside its former and exclusive policy; and hence came the opium war and subsequent wars. If it was wrong for China to maintain her exclusive policy, why is it not equally wrong for the United States and the British Colonies to adopt their present *excluding* policy? This is a point that I should be glad to see fairly met by the advocates of banishing the Chinese from the United States, but particularly from California. Would not the rulers of this Empire be fully justified in passing *retaliatory laws* to restrict English and Americans from coming to this country and traveling and sojourning? This is the question. Here comes the "rub" that the anti-Chinese party in the United States cannot meet in fair and open discussion. All they have to say is, in a Dennis-Kearney style, "the Chinese must go"; or, to put the point in another shape, "the Chinese shall not come."

In arguing this question, or discussing this subject in its numerous bearings, there are points to be reviewed requiring great calmness and candor. Unless I am much mistaken, the Anti-Chinese party in the United States is inflicting a deep and lasting injury, not only upon the Chinese, whom they are treating with much injustice, but they are inflicting a greater injury upon the white population of America, and specially upon the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast. This violent race-prejudice or race-hatred must recoil upon those who cherish the same. Those *hating* will suffer in the end far more than those *hated*. It was so at the South and now the poor whites of the South, so bitter in their hatred of the African, are the greater sufferers of the two. The young—the children of California—are much to be pitied, whose parents allow them to maltreat the Chinese boys in the streets. The Chinese lad is to be pitied, but still more the "hoodlum." Driving out the Chinese will not restore society to a healthy moral tone.

While traveling through this Empire and along the coast, I seem to hear the "Macedonian" cry: "Come over and help us." We have met several missionaries, whose locks are whitening, and who must ere long pass away, and their places be filled by younger men, or the cause of missions will suffer great injury. There is no limit to the present openings for usefulness in this Empire. Difficulties are being overcome or removed. The language no longer appears so very formidable. I am constantly meeting young English and American missionaries, both gentlemen and ladies, who are rapidly acquiring the language, and confidently hope, in a few months, to be able to render themselves useful. Many books and vocabularies have been prepared by the older missionaries, which essentially aid the newly arrived missionaries.

AMOY, CHINA, May 15th, 1884.

THE LITURGY OF THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.

BY THE REV. ALBERT DOD MINOR.

IN THE INDEPENDENT of June 26th, 1884, occurs a courteous invitation to the members of the Reformed (Dutch) Church to defend their Church against the charge of excessive conservatism, on the ground of the action recently taken by the General Synod of that Church, concerning some points in its liturgy.

I gladly enter the lists in defense of the Church of my fathers, the Church in which I am a pastor.

First, let me explain the last Synod's act of repeal, which seems to *The Christian at Work* to be a backward step. THE INDEPENDENT, in the paragraph to which reference has been made, judiciously says: "It is well to insist that progress be made constitutionally." The constitution of our Church expressly says: "The form for baptism shall in every case be retained"; the context of the quoted injunction showing that the intention of the constitution is to require that in every case of the administration of the ordinance of baptism, the liturgical form shall be employed. Also, in the same document, is found the following: "No alteration shall ever be made to the foregoing articles but by previous recommendation from the General Synod to the respective classes, and the consent of a majority of the same to such proposed alteration, together with the final declarative resolution of the General Synod for the time being." The Synod of 1883 passed a resolution making it optional with ministers and elders whether they would use the liturgical form prescribed by the constitution. The two passages quoted from the constitution cannot be placed together without its being apparent that the resolution of the Synod of 1883 was unconstitutional, and, therefore, that the Synod of 1884 was right in repealing [such resolution.

The Synod of 1883 passed two other resolutions upon this subject. They were explanatory of certain passages in the liturgical form for the administration of baptism. These also were repealed by the last Synod; but, after being altered for the better, they were again passed, and were recommended to the Classes for adoption as amendments to the constitution. It might be questioned whether mere explanatory notes, appended for the sake of interpretation, need to be regarded as amendments, and as such, to be submitted to the Classes; but inasmuch as it is proposed to incorporate these resolutions with the liturgy, as footnotes, the Synod was wise in taking the safer course, thus preventing the possibility of its action being of such a sort that a future Synod might be asked to repeal it.

Having thus, as I hope, caused it to appear that our Synod has not been taking a step backward, but has only been making its forward step in due form, I should now like to go a little further, and ask two questions, and answer them:

First, Does our liturgy call for any change? Second, If it does call for change, are the changes proposed the proper response to the call? To the first question I answer, "Yes." To the second, "No."

As our liturgy now is, it is open to two criticisms: First, it imposes upon some candidates conditions to which no Church has any right to subject applicants for admission to its communion. Second, it is inconsistent in its requirements.

We must discriminate between evangelical and orthodox. The latter includes the former; but the former does not necessarily involve the latter. By evangelical I mean subscribing to the cardinal doctrines of religion, accepting all of the truths essential to salvation—such, for instance, as the Godhead of Christ, the necessity of an atonement, the sacrificial and vicarious character of Christ's death. By orthodox I mean accepting the Confession of Faith adopted by the National Synod held at Dordrecht in 1618 and 1619, the canons of the same Synod, the Heidelberg Catechism, the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the Westminster Catechisms, "as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures." (Of course I speak from the point of view of the Calvinist and the Pædobaptist; an Arminian would define this term very differently; so also would a Baptist, though he might be a Calvinist.)

We must, also, recognize these two truths: First, that we are at liberty to demand—nay more, that we are bound to demand—of our ministers, our authorized and ordained teachers, that they be "sound in faith" in those things which are not absolutely essential to salvation, as well as in those without believing which one cannot be saved; that is, that they be orthodox. Second, that no men have any right to exclude from the communion of Christ's Church any who make a credible profession of saving faith in Christ; that is, who are evangelical.

An examination of our liturgy gives us reason to believe that the framers thereof either did not recognize, or did not bear in mind, these distinctions and truths. When an adult presents himself for baptism, he is expected to give an affirmative answer to this question, with others: "Dost thou assent to all the articles of the Christian religion, as they are taught here in this Christian Church, according to the Word of God . . . and also dost thou reject all heresies and schisms, repugnant to this doctrine?" Thus it is seen that we require of the adult candidate for baptism that he be not only evangelical, but orthodox. The criticism of our liturgy, that it makes an unwarrantable requirement of the adult applicant for baptism, is, therefore, valid.

A further examination will, show that the charge of inconsistency is equally well founded. We will suppose that an intelligent and conscientious person desires to unite with our Church. He has not been baptized in infancy; he examines our liturgy to see what questions will be asked of him; he studies our doctrinal standards to learn whether he "assents to all the articles of the Christian religion, as they are taught in our Church"; he finds that he does not assent to them all, for he inclines to Arminian views on some points and does not approve of infant baptism. Perceiving that he can not truthfully answer the questions that will be asked of him, and yet be received into our Church, he goes and is received into a Presbyterian or Methodist Church without difficulty, immediately procures a letter of

dismission or a certificate of membership, comes and presents it to us, and is straightway, without question, received by us as a member in full communion and in good and regular standing. So, also, when a person who has been baptized in infancy presents himself for admission into the full communion of the Church, he gives answer only to such questions as the minister and the elders see fit to ask; and if they understand their duty they will make only such inquiries as will elicit a satisfactory confession of a saving faith in Christ. The candidate may be tainted with Arminian heresy or the errors of the Baptists, but these taints form no bar to his admission to the Church as a member in full communion. I am unable to offer any apology for such inconsistency.

Let us, now, consider the second question. Are the changes proposed by the Synod the changes called for in the case? I think not. The second resolution passed by the last Synod is that, at the part of the baptismal form which is quoted above, there be a reference to a footnote, thus explaining it. "The articles spoken of are the articles of the Apostles' Creed, and the obligatory form for the administration of the Lord's Supper, and the unadopted form for the public reception of those who are baptized in infancy." It seems to me that this footnote gives a very violent interpretation of the clause that it is designed to explain, a meaning quite foreign to the intent of the framers of the interrogation. I think that it must so appear to any disinterested student of this case, and it must look to him like a desperate effort of the Synod to avoid impalement on either horn of a dilemma, the one being making an actual change in the form, the other refusing to do anything to correct that which is manifestly wrong.

Still another objection can be raised to this explanatory note. Of the three portions of our standards and liturgical forms, to which it makes reference, the last is so related to the other forms and doctrinal statements in question that it adds nothing to them, and may therefore be dismissed from this discussion. The second is a sacramental liturgical form, and is therefore devotional rather than dogmatic in its character, was not intended to be a standard or test of faith, and is not well adapted to this purpose. The first, the Apostles' Creed, is of no value as an expression of evangelical belief. Subscription to it will serve to distinguish the theist from the atheist, the nominal Christian from the Jew, the Mohammedan, or the pagan; but Sabellians, Socinians, Pelagians, Papists, and other believers in soul-destroying heresies, will all subscribe to the Apostles' Creed, each interpreting its clauses according to his own peculiar bias. It would not be fair to object to the proposed amendment that it will open our Church to all or any of these heretics, who, having not the Spirit of Christ, are none of his, and therefore should not be taken in as a part of his body, the Church. The form in question is not used at the private examination of the candidate before the consistory, but at his public reception before the Church. The minister and the elders are supposed, at the private examination to have required of the applicant for baptism and membership in full communion, a confession of evangelical faith, and upon this to have admitted him; but if he is to make any public confession of his faith, at the time of his baptism in the presence of the assembled church, it seems desirable that he should be asked to assent to some doctrinal statement which is sufficiently significant and distinctive to require that the subscriber thereto be evangelical, to discriminate between those who truly repose a saving faith in Christ, and those who espouse heresies irreconcilably opposed to the Spirit and the vital teachings of our Saviour.

I cannot but hope that the Classes will act unfavorably upon the second resolution of the Synod; and that the Synod will then make a real change in the mooted part of our liturgy, a change which shall make our liturgy consistent with itself, a change which shall be consistent with the principle that we must require of applicants for membership that they be evangelical, but that we can require no more.

St. Johnsville, N. Y.

TELEPATHY.

ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

BY THE REV. R. A. BEARD.

Pastor of the Congregational Church, Fargo, D. T.

To the Editor of The Independent:

In your issue of June 12th last, you ask your readers to give any well authenticated facts bearing upon the question of telepathy. The following case occurred in my own experience.

In the year 1876, I was practicing law in the city of Columbus, O. I had been considering for some time the question of entering the ministry, and had finally decided to do so. After the decision was made I began to close up my legal business preparatory to entering upon a course of study in theology. One of the last cases I had on hand necessitated my going to Hillsdale, Mich., to take some depositions. Before starting, my wife and I had decided that, as I expected to take my theological course in Oberlin, I should stop at Oberlin on my way back from Hillsdale and rent a house for us to occupy while pursuing my studies in the seminary. My wife had also requested me to stop at Mt. Vernon, if time permitted, and see her father's family, as we had not seen any of them for some time. With these plans in mind I went to Hillsdale, leaving my wife in her usual health.

I had no sooner got off the cars at Hillsdale than I had the feeling that I was wanted at home. I had often heard people talk about impressions, but I had no faith in them, and so I tried to drive the matter from my mind. I fought the feeling, and walked on up to a hotel. I ordered dinner, but could eat nothing, scarcely, for thinking and wondering. After eating my dinner and paying my bill, without being able to give a reason why I was so foolish as to be influenced by a mere "impression," I found myself on the way to the depot to be ready to take the next train for Columbus. I kept calling myself foolish and silly to be minding a mere "impression"; but nothing could change my determination to go home. As I had to go through Oberlin on my way home, I thought to myself, "Now I will stop here long enough to rent me a house," as I had planned to do. When the train arrived at Oberlin I got off, and as the train pulled out there came over me such a sense of oppression as is utterly impossible to describe. I would have given anything in my power to have been able to catch that train. It was then about seven o'clock in the evening, and I went to a hotel and got my supper. To do the business I stopped to do necessitated remaining over night. But the more I thought of it the more I felt as if I could not do it. And yet I was attempting all the while to convince myself that I was foolish to think the "impression" I had meant anything. I got on the next train going to Columbus, leaving between ten and eleven o'clock that night. When the train reached Mt. Vernon I thought of getting off and staying over Sunday with my wife's parents—as it was Saturday night; but I could no more get off that train than if I had been chained to my seat. I went on to Columbus, and the nearer home I got the stronger seemed the "impression" that was controlling me. I now seemed absolutely controlled by this something. Walking up from the depot to my house, I kept walking faster and faster until I found myself running as fast as I could run. When I got near the house—daylight not having yet arrived—I expected to see a light through the transom of my front door, and, sure enough, there was one. That convinced me that something was surely wrong. I rang the door bell, and my first words to the one who opened the door, were: "Is my wife sick?" The answer was "Yes, she is very sick, and has been unconscious for about thirty-six hours." She remained unconscious for about twenty-four hours more, and died in seven days. Telegrams had been sent to me at Hillsdale, Oberlin and Mount Vernon; but I did not stay long enough at any of the places to get the messages.

The facts in this case I have told to but a few, and those my most intimate friends, because they are hard to believe except by those who have had similar experiences. You are at liberty to use these facts as you may choose.

Fargo, D. T., June 18th, 1884.

BY THE REV. R. P. SHAW,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Sturgis, Mich.

To the Editor of The Independent:

I have long been convinced by experiences of my own that there is such a thing as "telepathy." Here is one fact. One evening, shortly after my return from college, nearly a score of years ago, a strong impulse to do what I had never done seized my mind—the more noticeable because resisted and put down with an abhorrence that was not to my discredit. The impulse was to write an anonymous letter to some person and invite correspondence, after a fashion that I am sorry to say was quite prevalent at college. The temptation made quite a tumult in my mind, but was overcome. Next morning I went to the post-office, confident that I would find such a letter as I was moved to write; and, sure enough, there it was, precisely such a letter as I had thought of writing, addressed to me and signed "H." I answered it, and found on inquiry that it was written at the very hour when I was having the above described mental impression. Who "H." was I never learned.

Impressions that I am going to be called upon by parties that I have no reason to expect are so frequent and so uniformly verified that I have come to rely upon their accuracy.

THE PENAL SYSTEM OF NEW YORK.

I.

BY A STATE OFFICIAL.

It is not the purpose of the writer to enter into an elaborate discussion of this most interesting subject, nor to do more than call attention in a general way to the necessity of a more careful consideration, on the part of the legislature and the people, of this important department of public welfare.

The prison system of this state (if such it can be called) has been a slow and unsatisfactory evolution from a condition which shocked the moral sensibilities of reflecting men to one in which the more flagrant features of the old do not exist, yet which is far from desirable.

Its present condition is the outgrowth of hap-hazard experiments and crude legislation; and, instead of a broad and comprehensive system under the regulation and control of the state, we have a series of systems under state, county, municipal and private supervision.

The scope of these articles is not broad enough to more than give a passing glance at the number and origin of the various penal and reformatory institutions of this state.

The first of these was the old state penitentiary, which, by reason of its utter insufficiency as a means for the punishment of crime, was abolished to be succeeded by the state prison at Auburn, the oldest of the three great prisons of the state.

Sing Sing, the greatest of them all, was next established, and was built by convicts brought from Auburn; and, lastly, Clinton, built some years later in order that prison labor might find an outlet in the iron mines of Clinton County.

The history of the government of these prisons is so well known as to require little more than a brief consideration.

The late Board of State Prison Inspectors was elected by the people, and succeeded to the powers of the Board of Local Prison Inspectors. It was, some years since, abolished by a constitutional amendment, which also created the office of Superintendent of State Prisons.

The control of the state prisons under the old Board of Inspectors was so utterly vicious, irresponsible, and reckless, so productive of flagrant abuses, that the great majority given for its abolition was not surprising. The new management has been in control since 1877, and has thus far, to a large extent, justified the hopes of the friends of this reform. The great desideratum was the placing of the prisons under one responsible head, and the elimination of partisan politics in their management.

In a limited degree the latter consideration has been accomplished, with correspondingly beneficial results; and the management of these prisons under the present system can, therefore, never become as bad as under the old.

Much further general improvement, however, can never be brought about until the people of the state become more enlightened as to prisons and their management, and insist that present abuses shall cease.

In speaking of present abuses the writer refers more particularly to the appointment of prison officials as a reward for political services, instead of their appointment solely upon merit and fitness for the duties to be imposed, and with permanency of tenure during good behavior.

The writer maintains this to be the greatest evil which exists in the present prison management, and which, if removed, would reduce all others to the smallest possible minimum. Only one instance of this abuse need be given. One representative of a recent legislature had four appointees in one of the prisons of the state. It is not intended in this article to unduly reflect on the present prison management. The power which creates and maintains is greater than its creature.

Much is hoped and expected from the new state civil service law, but it is yet too early to predict results before it has been given a fair trial in this special field.

Whether the relief sought is to be obtained from this law, or from some other scheme, the fact remains as above stated, that the condition of prison management in any respect cannot be materially bettered until all prison employés are appointed for their ability to perform the duties which may be assigned them and to hold their positions during good behavior, to the end that they may become, as to discipline, what a soldier is to the army.

Passing now from the state prisons proper, we come to a consideration of the county penitentiaries. Of these institutions there are six—viz., New York, Kings, Erie, Albany, Monroe, and Onondaga. They are in no sense under state control or supervision, but are in each instance under county management, save possibly one or two, and were created, to a certain extent, in response to local demands, to the end that the counties might boast of having a public institution for the punishment of crime.

The class of prisoners for whose punishment they were established was originally confined to misdemeanants and persons of the younger class.

If this proposition is correct, then their scope has been largely extended by reason of the most obnoxious kind of special legislation, until they have become, to all intents and purposes, state prisons, without any of the advantages which the latter possess.

They present the curious and anomalous spectacle of having their chief officers chosen by the most diversified means.

In some of them they are chosen by popular vote; in others by a political majority of a board of supervisors; in others by a mayor, recorder, and board of supervisors; and, in the great counties of New York and Kings, by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and in all solely by reason of political services rendered by the appointees, or on some special ground, as that they will particularly manage these institutions so as to make the largest possible profit for the county.

Can anything be imagined more absurd, or more to the detriment of true prison management than the disposing of responsible and delicate trusts by such means?

To show to what extent they partake of the character of state prisons it is only necessary to state that it is estimated that there are in the six penitentiaries nearly one thousand state prisoners under conviction of felony, who should be in state prisons earning the cost of their maintenance, and without expense to the state.

This number includes all females convicted of felonies, as, under the provisions of a comparatively recent statute, the women's prison at Sing Sing was abolished, provision being made for their distribution among the several penitentiaries of the state.

It is bad enough to have these state prisoners in the penitentiaries contaminating the younger and less hardened criminals,

without the state paying for their maintenance while these institutions earn the profit of their labor.

The amount appropriated by the legislature in recent years for the purpose of paying for the support of the state prisoners in the penitentiaries is the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and this sum falls short many thousand dollars of the bills presented; the sum appropriated, however, being divided *pro rata* among them. This sum, applied to the prisons, would more than make them self-supporting.

Time and time again has this subject been called to the attention of the legislature by different governors, and always without avail, as the influence of the six great penitentiary counties has been strong enough to defeat any legislation tending to correct the evil.

The Penal Code provides that offenders sentenced to a longer term than three years —save youthful offenders between sixteen and twenty-one years of age—shall not be incarcerated in a penitentiary, excepting, of course, females for the reasons above stated; yet the courts, presumably by reason of local influence, constantly violate the plain provisions of law.

It is needless to suggest that, under the present prevailing system in regard to these institutions, abuses are by no means infrequently charged, nor that they are consequently often the subject of legislative inquiry.

To say nothing of their management, there is another and far greater evil connected with them, that can never be remedied so long as they are allowed to exist in their present form—viz., the worse than reckless intermingling of all classes and conditions of crime from the youthful offender and abandoned tramp to the experienced burglar, and in some of them (when the penitentiary is also the county jail) persons suffering imprisonment for debt and detention as witnesses.

Next in order of consideration are the various houses of refuge and protectories established for the punishment and reclamation of youthful offenders.

In these, also, there is found the same diversity of system. Some are controlled and supported by the state, others established as close corporations, and principally supported by the state, and still others supported by municipal, county and private aid, and sometimes by state aid, whenever an appropriation can be secured from the legislature with the assent of the executive.

The first of these institutions in point of time is the New York House of Refuge, established about the year 1824 as a close corporation, supported largely by the state, and receiving as well indirect aid from the city of New York from the licensing of theaters, etc. So far as can be ascertained from reliable information, this institution has been well managed, and is doing and has done a useful work in the punishment and prevention of crime.

Its present superintendent and active manager, Mr. Israel C. Jones, has occupied that position for the greater portion of thirty years, and it is believed that its freedom from scandal is no doubt due to the ability of his management and the system of selecting its officers solely upon merit.

In the year 1840, the Western House of Refuge was established at Rochester as a state institution, and is entirely supported by the state. It is governed by a board of managers, appointed by the Governor with the concurrence of the Senate, who hold office for a considerable term of years, and who delegate the active exercise of their authority to a superintendent or general manager. Its management, judging from the result of a recent investigating committee, has not been as favorable, to say the least, as could be desired, and it is suspected that it has suffered from the blight of partisan politics.

Inmates are not received in either of these houses of refuge, except upon the commitment of a magistrate, nor if they are over sixteen years of age, and neither are they all under commitment for what is generally called crime, yet they have all entered on the road that leads to it.

They are taught the rudiments of an education, and are supposed to receive a certain amount of moral and religious instruction. Their average term of detention is less than two years; yet they are committed during minority.

Of the protectories little is generally known by the public. They are close corporations, and in the control of certain religious bodies, which govern but do not support. They receive all classes and conditions of youthful offenders, not over sixteen years of age, which may be committed to their care. State aid is often invoked, and sometimes given, though it would seem improperly, inasmuch as they, more than any other class of penal and reformatory institutions, are secular in their character.

From these juvenile prisons we pass to the State Reformatory at Elmira, established by the state in 1876, and which has for its purpose the punishment and reformation of certain offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty. By the statute it is provided that offenders under conviction of felony or other crime, known to have not previously been convicted between the ages above mentioned, may, in the discretion of the court, be committed for an indefinite term, but not to exceed the maximum punishment for the crime committed. Its inmates may earn their discharge conditionally at the end of one year by obedience to its rules and satisfactory progress in the course of study pursued. Statistics show, however, that the average term of imprisonment is about sixteen months.

Under their conditional discharge they may be again arrested and returned to stay such further time as the Board of Managers shall deem proper for violation of the conditions imposed; but the whole period of detention not to exceed the maximum as above stated.

The governor appoints its board of managers subject to confirmation by the Senate, and they intrust its practical management to a superintendent.

The spirit which actuated the establishing of the State Reformatory was a noble one, and had for its purpose the welfare of the state and the individual, and was the conception of men eminent for their knowledge of penology.

It is yet too early to judge of its utility as a factor in the reduction of the criminal class; and though it may not be free from criticism, yet its faults are perhaps the result of insufficient experience and its occasional inability to harmonize theory and practice.

It aims not only to punish crime, but to educate and reform its inmates, and, to a certain extent compel them to earn the cost of their support. There are some features in its management which may, however, well claim the attention of the legislature, and which will be adverted to further on.

The enumeration of the penal institutions of the state would not be complete without saying a word about the common gaol or jail, the father of them all.

There are in the state of New York sixty-six of these county prisons, six counties having two each.

It is not too much to say that they are nurseries of vice and crime, and must continue so until a more enlightened public sentiment insists that their practical management be radically reformed.

The subject of the reformation of these places of confinement has engaged the attention of eminent men for many years, and numerous measures for their reform and improvement have been proposed, but thus far without avail. They are all under county control, and are one of the principal sources of revenue to the sheriffs who have charge of them, they being in effect the proprietors of criminal boarding-houses, and their income to a large extent depending upon the economy with which they feed the inmates under their control.

It need hardly be pointed out that such a system as this is monstrous; and it is a marvel that it has been so long permitted to exist in a state of the intelligence and wealth of New York.

They are even worse, if possible, than the penitentiaries in the intermingling of all classes and conditions of persons suffering for violation of law. They are the receptacles of felons under sentence of death, young offenders suffering a slight term of imprisonment, persons awaiting trial, the common tramp, the unfortunate suffering imprisonment for debt, and detained witnesses as well. Without employment, with nothing to divert the mind, with no separation or classification whatever, they are given the fullest opportunity for contaminating each other, and suffer, as too often is the case, from food insufficient in quantity and poor in quality. Can a worse state of things be imagined than such receptacles of offenders managed in such a manner?

THE RESCUE OF LIEUTENANT GREELY.

COMMANDER SCHLEY'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N. F., 9 A. M., July 17th, 1884.

The Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Thetis," "Bear," and "Loch Garry" arrived here to-day from West Greenland. All well. Separated from "Alert" 150 miles north during a gale. At 9 P. M., June 22d, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, "Thetis" and "Bear" rescued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainard, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, Hospital Steward Biederbeck, Private Connell, and Sergeant Ellison, the only survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Sergeant Ellison had lost both hands and feet by frost bite, and died, July 6th, at Godhaven, three days after amputation, which had become imperative. Seventeen of the twenty-five persons composing the expedition perished by starvation at the point where found. One was drowned while sealing, to produce food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued and are now on board the "Thetis" and "Bear." One Esquimau, Turnevik, was buried at Disco, in accordance with the desire of the Inspector of Western Greenland. Five bodies, buried in the ice fort near the camp, were swept away to sea by winds and currents before my arrival, and could not be recovered.

Names of dead recovered, with date of death, as follows: Sergeant Cross, January 1st, 1884; Wederick, Esquimau, April 5th; Sergeant Linn, April 6th; Lieutenant Lockwood, April 9th; Sergeant Jewell, April 12th; Private Ellis, May 19th; Sergeant Ralston, May 23d; Private Whistler, May 24th; Sergeant Israel, May 27th; Lieutenant Kislingbury, June 1st; private Henry, June 6th; Private Schneider, June 18th.

Names of dead buried in the ice fort, with date of death, whose bodies were not recovered, as follows: Sergeant Rice, April 9th, 1884; Corporal Salor, June 3d; Private Bender, June 16th; Acting-Assistant Surgeon Pavy, June 6th; Sergeant Gardner, June 12th. Drowned while breaking through the newly formed ice while sealing, Jens Edwards, Esquimau, April 24th.

I would urgently suggest that bodies now on board be placed in metallic cases here for safer and better transportation in a seaway. This appears to me imperative.

Greely abandoned Fort Conger August 9th, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet, September 29th following, with entire party well. Abandoned all his boats and was adrift for thirty days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established October 21st, 1883, at the point where he was found. During nine months his party had to live upon a scant allowance of food brought from Fort Conger, that *cached* at Payer Harbor and Cape Isabella by Sir George Nares in 1875, but found much damaged by lapse of time, that *cached* by Beebe at Cape Sabine, in 1882, and a small amount saved from wreck of the Proteus in 1883, and landed by Lieutenants Garlington and Colwell on the beach where Greely's party was found camped. When these provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon boiled sealskin strips from their sealskin clothing, lichens and shrimps, preserved in good weather when they were strong enough to make exertion. As 1,300 shrimps were required to fill a gallon measure the labor was too exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life entirely.

The channel between Cape Sabine and Littleton Island did not close on account of violent gales all Winter, so that 240 rations at latter point could not be reached. All of Greely's records and all instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are recovered, and are on board.

From Hare Island to Smith's Sound I had a constant and furious struggle with ice in impassable floes. Solid barriers of ice were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to ram their way from lead to lead through ice varying in thickness from three to six feet, and, when rafted, much greater. The "Thetis" and "Bear" reached Cape York June 18th, after a passage of twenty-one days in Melville Bay, with the two advance ships of the Dundee whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabine. Returning, seven days later, fell in with seven others of the fleet off Wostenholme Island, and announced Greely's rescue to them, that they might not be delayed from their fishing grounds, nor be tempted into the dangers of Smith's Sound in view of the reward of $25,000 offered by Congress. Returning across Melville Bay, fell in with the "Alert" and "Loch Garry" off Devil's Thumb, struggling through heavy ice. Commander Coffin did admirably to get along so far with the transport so early in the season, before an opening had occurred.

Lieutenant Emory, with the "Bear," has supported me throughout with great skillfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely. I would ask instruction about the "Loch Garry," as the charter party held by her master differs in several respects from mine.

The Greely party are very much improved since rescue, but were critical in the extreme when found and for several days after. Forty-eight hours' delay in reaching them would have been fatal to all now living.

The season north is late, and the closest for years. Smith's Sound was not open when I left Cape Sabine. The Winter about Melville Bay was the most severe for twenty years.

This great result is entirely due to the unwearied energy of yourself and the Secretary of War in fitting out this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish.

W. S. SCHLEY, Commander.

LIEUTENANT GREELY'S REPORT.

I.

ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND, July 17th.

Chief Signal Officer, Washington:

Brainard, Bierderbeck, Connell, Fredericks, Long, and myself, sole survivors, arrived to-day, having been rescued at point of death from starvation by relief ships "Thetis" and "Bear," June 22d, at Camp Clay, northwest of Cape Sabine. All now in good health, but weak. Sergeant Ellison, rescued, died July 6th; Cross died last January; Christianson, Linn, Rice, Lockwood, Jewell, Edwards, in April; Ellis, Ralston, Whistler, Israel, in May; Kislingbury, Salor, Henry, Bender, Pavy, Gardner, Schneider, in June. Abandoned Fort Conger Aug. 9th. Frozen in pack off Victoria Head Aug. 29th. Abandoned steam launch Sept. 11th, eleven miles northeast of Cocked Hat Island. When on point of landing were three times driven by southwest storms into Kane's Sea. Finally arrived, Sept. 29th, in Baird Inlet. Learning, by scouting parties, of "Proteus" disaster, and that no provisions had been left for us from Cape Isabella to Sabine, moved and established Winter quarters at Camp Clay, half way between Sabine and Cocked Hat. Inventory showed that, by daily ration four and one-third ounces meat, seven bread and dog biscuits, four ounces miscellaneous, the party would have ten days' full rations left for crossing Smith's Sound to Littleton Island, March 1st. Unfortunately, Smith's Sound remained open the entire Winter, rendering crossing impossible. Game failed despite daily hunting from early February. Before sun returned only 500 pounds of meat obtained. This year minute shrimps, sea-weed, sassafras, rock lichens, and sealskin were resorted to for food, with results as shown by the number of survivors. The last regular food was issued May 14th. Only 150 pounds of meat left by Garlington compelled me to send in November four men to obtain 144 pounds of English meat at Isabella. During the trip Ellison froze solid both hands and feet, and lost them, surviving, however, through our terrible Winter and Spring until July 8th. Survivors owe their lives to the indomitable energy of Captain Schley and Lieutenant Emory, who, preceded by three and accompanied by five whalers, forced their vessels from Upernavik, through Melville Bay, into North Water at Cape York, with the foremost whaler. They gained a yard whenever possible, and always held it. Smith's Sound was crossed and party rescued during one of the most violent gales ever known. Boats handled only at imminent risk of swamping. Four of us then unable to walk, and could not have survived exceeding twenty-four hours. Every care and attention given us. Saved and bring back copies meteorological, tidal, astronomical, magnetic, pendulum, and other observations; also pendulum, Yale, and standard thermometer. Forty-eight photographic negatives, collection of blanks and photographic proofs, Esquimaux relics, and other things necessarily abandoned. "Thetis" remains here five days probably.

GREELY, Commanding.

II.

ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND, July 17th.

For the first time in three centuries England yields the honor of the furthest north. Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, May 13th, reached Lockwood Island, latitude 83° 24', longitude, 44° 5'. They saw, from 2,000 feet elevation, no land north or northwest, but to the northeast, Greenland, Cape Robert Lincoln, latitude 83° 35', longitude 38°. Lieutenant Lockwood was turned back in 1883 by open water on north Greenland shore, party barely escaping drift into Polar Ocean. Dr. Pavy, in 1882, following Markham route, was adrift one day in Polar Ocean north of Cape Joseph Henry, and escaped to land, abandoning nearly everything. In 1882 I made a Spring, and, later, a Summer trip into the interior of Grinnell Land, discovering Lake Hazen, some sixty by ten miles in extent, which, fed by ice cap of North Grinnell Land, drains Ruggles River and Wey-

precht Fiord into Conybeare Bay and Archer Fiord. From the summit of Mount Arthur, 5,000 feet, the contour of land west of the Conger Mountains convinced me that Grinnell Land tends directly south from Lieutenant Aldrich's furthest in 1876. In 1883 Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard succeeded in crossing Grinnell Land, and ninety miles from Beatrix Bay, the head of Archer's Fiord, struck the head of a fiord from the western sea temporarily, named by Lockwood the Greely Fiord. From the center of the fiord, in latitude 80° 30′, longitude 78° 30′, Lieutenant Lockwood saw the northern shore termination, some twenty miles west, the southern shore extending some fifty miles, with Cape Lockwood some seventy miles distant, apparently a separate land from Grinnell Land. Have named the new land Arthur Land. Lieutenant Lockwood followed, going and returning on ice cap averaging about 150 feet perpendicular face. It follows that the Grinnell Land interior is ice-capped, with a belt of country some sixty miles wide between the northern and southern ice caps.

In March, 1884, Sergeant Long, while hunting, looked from the northwest side of Mount Carey to Hayes Sound, seeing on the northern coast three capes westward of the furthest seen by Nares in 1876. The sound extends some twenty miles further west than shown by the English chart, but is possibly shut in by land which showed up across the western end. The two years' station duties, observations, all explorations, and the retreat to Cape Sabine were accomplished without loss of life, disease, serious accident, or even severe frost-bites. No scurvy was experienced at Conger, and but one death from it occurred last Winter.

GREELY, commanding.

THE STORY OF THE RESCUE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 17th.—The "Thetis," the "Bear" and the "Loch Garry," of the Greely Relief Expedition, steamed into the harbor early this morning, with the survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Colony—Lieutenant Greely and five of his men, who were rescued near the mouth of Smith Sound on June 22d. The arrival caused much excitement in the city, and large crowds of people. The flagship "Thetis" met the "Bear" at Upernavik on May 29th, and both ships left the same day for the north. After a constant and severe struggle with the ice in Melville Bay, they arrived at Cape York on the morning of June 18th. By order of Commander Schley, the "Bear" was now sent ahead, she being the fastest vessel. Lieutenant Colwell was here landed with a search party. The "Bear" was ordered to push on to the Carey Islands, while the "Thetis" waited for Colwell, and was then to search the coast. The two vessels were to meet at Littleton Island. The "Bear" reached the Carey Islands on June 21st, four days after leaving Cape York. The English *cache* there was examined and found to be in good condition. Records were left, and the vessel proceeded to Littleton Island. The "Thetis" searched the coast from Cape York to Littleton Island, and found no trace of the Greely party. She arrived at Littleton Island on June 21st, and was joined by the "Bear" on the 22d. A quantity of stores was landed, and both ships started for Cape Sabine, after leaving orders for the "Alert."

At Brevoort Island the two ships were tied to the ice and parties were sent out to search for records or cairns. Lieutenant Taunt found a record on the top of Brevoort Island left on October 26th, 1883, stating that the Greely colonists had established a permanent camp half way between Cape Sabine and Cooked Hat Island, having at that date but forty days' rations. They were sorely pressed, but all were well and safe at that time. This news was received just after Lieutenant Colwell, Chief Engineer Lowe, and Pilots Ash and Corman had started in the "Bear's" steam launch to search the Beebe *cache*. They were called back and informed of the news and ordered to push ahead. The "Bear," being under weigh, Captain Schley took her and started ahead. The "Thetis" took the search parties on board and immediately followed. The steam launch reached the camp first and returned to the ship with the terrible tidings that only seven of the party were alive, and that Lieutenant Greely and two of the party were dying. Captain Schley and Emory, the doctor of the "Bear," and Ensign Reynolds, were soon on their way to the camp with restoratives, food and clothes and everything required for immediate use. Milk punch was prepared on the way. The wind was blowing a gale, and it was only by the most careful management that the launch reached the camp. The waves flooded the boat, drenching every one.

When Greely and men were first found, the search party in the launch was obliged to cut through the tent to reach the starving men. Lieutenant Greely was just able to support himself on his hands and knees. He was dressed in fur, with a red knitted hood, which added to his haggard appearance. His long hair and beard, his wasted form and deep sunken eyes, which shone through his glasses with an increased brilliancy, his feeble voice, which he strove to control, but which plainly revealed his feelings, brought moisture to the eyes of the strongest of the relief party. On either side of him lay two of his companions, both in a dying condition—Corporal Joseph Ellison, with both hands and feet frozen off and unable to raise his head, and Private Maurice Connell, in his sleeping-bag, dying of starvation. Greely had been reading the prayers for the dying when the party arrived. Four of the party—Sergeant Brainard, Privates Long and Fredericks and hospital Steward Biederbeck, were just able to stagger out of the tent. A small quantity of milk punch and ammonia strengthened them, and soon beef tea and warm milk were added. All were stimulated by their rescue, and their pleadings for food were heartrending. But all solid food was refused them, and they were carefully transported to the "Thetis" and "Bear," and tenderly cared for.

It was with the greatest difficulty that they were quieted. Their long fast had left them like insane men, and had they been allowed to eat as they desired, all would have died. At the time they were rescued their food consisted of boiled sealskin boots, cut up fine and mixed with reindeer moss, rock lichens, and small shrimps, and boiled into a soup. The shrimps were so small that it required from 1,200 to 1,400 to weigh an ounce. They made tea from saxifrage and arctic willow. An occasional auk would be killed; but very few were secured when killed in the water, unless they were drifted in by the tide or wind, as they had been obliged to burn their boat, it being their only fuel. The wood of the boat was carefully weighed to make it last. The failure to secure the game after it was shot only added to their misery. It almost made them insane to see many seal, walrus, duck and gulls sporting in the sea before them while they were starving.

The body of the last man who died at the camp, Private Schneider, was found just outside the tent. The party was too weak to bury him, and he was covered only with his sleeping bag.

For some days after their rescue the men were in a precarious condition. The great joy at their rescue was followed by a depression, both mental and physical. All of their minds were weak, and their speech, like their movements, was very feeble and slow. The case of Corporal Joseph Ellison was the most serious. His hands and feet were gone, and his greatly weakened condition could not withstand the shock. He became insane a few days after his rescue, and died seventeen days after, on July 8th, of mental and physical exhaustion.

His history is remarkable. On November 2d, he was detailed, with three others, to attempt the recovery of the English beef *cached* by Nares at Cape Isabella, in 1879. The weather at the time was terrible; but the threatened starvation made it absolutely necessary to obtain the food if possible. Sergeants Rice and Linn, Privates Frederick and Ellison started with a daily ration of four ounces of meat, eight ounces of bread, a little tea and five ounces of alcohol for cooking purposes. With the temperature thirty-five degrees below zero, the wind strong, the snow soft and the ice hummocky, they had sixty miles to march to the meat, and return. In four days they had reached the *cached* meat, and were on their return journey on the morning of November 6th. They had left their rations and sleeping-bags about two miles from Cape Isabella, where they had encamped on the ice, and started with only a cup of tea, intending to finish their meal after reaching the meat, and to save the extra weight of sleeping-bags, provisions and cooking gear. They intended to use the wooden barrels for fuel, and thus save their alcohol, and return to the ice camp for their dinner. On their return Ellison suffered with thirst and began to eat snow, against the order and advice of the others. His hands and mits became wet, and as a northwest gale was blowing his hands were soon frozen. The snow had also caused his mouth and tongue to blister, and he rapidly became weak. The men hurried into camp, and then discovered that Ellison had also frozen his feet. They cut his boots off and put him into his sleeping-bag, and restored the circulation in his hands and feet by friction, and by placing the frozen limbs next to the bare skin. After a terrible night they continued on their journey, with the temperature twenty-five degrees below zero. Ellison was unable to help haul the load, which had been increased by their sleeping-bags, and camp gear. His hands and feet were soon frozen, and Frederick was obliged to help him along. Rice and Linn struggled manfully with the sled, but the whole party was soon forced by exhaustion to go into camp. The men passed another horrible night. They had no tent and their sleeping-bags were frozen so stiff that it required an hour's work to unroll them. The men gradually worked themselves into their bags as the heat of their bodies thawed them out. A strong wind, drifting snow, and their exhaustion prevented them from restoring the circulation in their frozen companion. Words cannot describe the horrors of that night.

When they broke camp they were obliged to abandon the meat or their companion, and they chose the former. Ellison, noble fellow, begged them to leave him to die, and save the meat and his starving companions. They left the meat *cached* on the ice, and also a rifle as a mark, and pushed ahead to Eskimo Point, where they could secure shelter in their old camp. After reaching the camp they worked from seven in the evening until three in the morning, and partially restored the circulation in Ellison's hands and feet. They dried his clothes and made him some warm tea, the only warm food they had been able to secure, the wind preventing them from lighting fires. Early the next day Ellison was able to walk, and was sent ahead, while the others packed and hauled the sled. They soon overtook Ellison, who had strayed from the road. His hands and feet were frozen, and he was scarcely able to see. His cheek and nose were also frozen. The men took turns at leading and helping him, while two would haul the sled. At last it required all three at the sled, and they tied Ellison's arms to the back of the sled and hauled him in that way. His legs were stiff, and he would fall and be dragged several yards before his cries would be heard. Linn began to fail, and it was decided that Rice should push ahead, while Fredericks remained with Ellison and Linn. Rice, with a little frozen beef, started for assistance. The other men remained in their sleeping-bags twenty-four hours, when Sergeant Brainard reached them and gave them some hot tea and soup and started back to hurry up the relief party, which arrived ten hours later. Lieutenant Lockwood and Doctor Pavy hauled Ellison into camp, Fredericks and Linn walking. Ellison's feet were frozen beyond cure, and all his fingers and thumbs were lost. Linn never did recover fully from the exposure. Rice was unable to move for a day, and Fredericks was prostrated for two days. Ellison was carefully cared for and lived through the whole Winter, receiving the best rations and more than the others, and only died on July 8th. His joy at his rescue and his terrible suffering was more than his weakened constitution could stand.

Last April a second attempt was made to recover the beef by Sergeant Rice and Private Fredericks. They started with their sleeping-bags and sled and reached the vicinity of the *cache* in three days. At this time a terrible storm began and they failed to find the *cache*. No doubt it had drifted off, as the ice continually shifts. While searching for it, Rice desired to rest, saying he was a little tired but would soon be all right. Fredericks tried to prevent him from resting, and endeavored to haul him into camp, but he could not. Rice sat down under the lee of an iceberg and quietly fell into a cold and everlasting sleep. Heartbroken and alone Fredericks threw himself upon his sleeping-bag and gave up. He took a little alcohol and ammonia, thinking it would ease his pain. When he began to feel better and warmer he managed to creep into his sleeping-bag and get a little sleep. The cold at last awoke him, and he packed his sleeping-bag upon the sled and pushed on. Whenever he became tired and warm from his exertions, he would get into his sleeping-bag, take a little ammonia with his alcohol, and get some sleep. By this wise method of only taking a small quantity, and only when turning into rest, and not taking it while hauling the sled, he saved his life. He was met a few miles from the camp with the news that a bear had been shot. Poor Rice was a noble and generous man, and his loss was regretted by all, for his cheerfulness and courage had long kept up the sinking spirits of many of the men.

The killing of the bear was the salvation of the party. For weeks a few foxes and an occasional duck, with the sealskin, shrimp, and moss kept them up, and they looked forward to the Spring with hope that more game would appear. The drowning of Christiens, the Esquimau, by the young ice cutting through his kyack, was a terrible blow, for their only means of securing their game from the water was now gone. Christiens was after a seal and was seen to exert himself violently to reach the firm ice. Suddenly his kyack sank. He was unable to extricate himself, being lashed in the kyack, and also being weak at the time.

On August 9th, 1883, the party left Fort Conger. All were then well. The party had a steam launch, two whale boats and a dingy, all loaded with provisions. The dogs and salt provisions and salt meat were left behind. The house was closed and all the specimens were placed inside. The party followed the open water and leads, visited the different *caches* on the way down and replenished its stores. Most of the bread was found to be ruined. Cape Haws was reached without much difficulty. There the party was beset in the ice and drifted for thirty days. On August 28th Greely and his men were off Cape Sabine, but they were unable to land, owing to the open water and heavy ice. Several times they were within a mile of the shore, but could not land. Not one of the party was accustomed to the management of boats. They abandoned the steam launch and one of the whale boats. The dingy was used for fuel.

On September 29th they landed on Eskimo Point, which is between Baird's Inlet and Rosse Bay. All were then well. They made their first camp at this place. After finding the Beebe *cache*, left by the "Neptune" and the stores left by the "Proteus," and knowing that no vessel would reach them this year, they moved their camp to the point where they were found. They prepared for the Winter and sent out hunting parties, but with poor success. They hoped to reach Littleton Island when the Channel froze over, but it did not freeze during the whole Winter, and their boats were used as fuel. They were afraid to attempt the journey in the boats earlier in the year. They moved from Eskimo Point to Camp Clay on October 26th. In the Spring their boats were burned and they were unable to reach the provisions at Littleton Island.

The scientific results of the Greely expedition are great. The party reached a higher latitude than any other Arctic expedition—83° 20′ N., 40° 5′ W. This latitude was reached in the Spring of 1882 by Lieutenant Lockwood, Sergeants Brainard and Christiens. They followed the coast of Greenland, and making their last *cache* at Cape Bryant, they examined and plotted over a hundred miles of coast line in North Greenland, and sighted land which they located in 84° 9′ N. They had no boat, but took one dog-sled, with nine dogs and twenty-five days' provisions. They made the provisions last them thirty days, when they reached Cape Bryant. They crossed Grinnell Land and discovered a fiord which leads into the sea on the west side. The fiord is named Greely Fiord. They also discovered an inland lake, twenty miles long, and abounding with fish, and named it Hazen Lake. They plotted valleys and mountain ranges and many glaciers. Animal life was found to be abundant in Grinnell Land. The meteorological observations are wonderful, as is also the work in other departments of science. Complete collections were made in every branch of science, and all without the loss of a single man until the terrible calamity overtook the party when in sight of sufficient food to have saved them all.

If they had been reached a week earlier their sufferings would have been lessened, but no more lives would have been saved. If the relief expedition had been two days later, the whole party would probably have been found dead. At the present moment all the survivors are doing well. They are still weak, but are improving steadily. Their hearts are filled with joy at their safety, and only saddened by the loss of their unfortunate companions.—*The Tribune.*

JOSEPH COOK AT SALT LAKE CITY.

AN ADDRESS AT THE AMERICAN MASS MEETING IN SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 17th, 1884.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: My name is McGregor, and all the American Union is my native heath. I, therefore, feel a stain on any part of it as a personal wound. I am attached profoundly to the interests of the people of Utah. I have the kindest feelings toward the masses of the Mormon people, and therefore I am the opponent of those who oppress and mislead them.

Over the gate of the grounds around the house of your False Prophet there is represented a large eagle perched on a bee-hive, with his talons thrust deeply into the hive. An excellent symbol of Mormonism—rapacity preying on industry! The priesthood preying on the people! I have great sympathy for the occupants of the bee-hive; none at all for the eagle. I study the homes and the daily life of the Mormon people, whom I wish to see blessed with all the advantages of American liberty and education. But I do not allow myself to be introduced to the leaders of the polygamistic aristocracy; for, by the just laws of the land, they are criminals, and ought to be in jail.

With the bee-hive and eagle over yonder gate ought to stand a certain barn-yard fowl—a strutting chanticleer—as a symbol of polygamy. Mormonism arranges human beings as if they were poultry. Polygamy is the poultry philosophy. It takes from woman a home, and places her in a harem. There should be, with the other symbols on yonder gate, an owl, to represent the pretended inspiration by which polygamy is defended. There should be wreathed about the gate-post a serpent, as a symbol of the secrets of the Endowment House, of the venomous hostility of the Mormon priesthood to the Government, and of the deadly penalties which the aristocracy of the harem would inflict upon all who have the good sense to apostatize from their oppressive and swindling misrule.

What are the American people to do with this disloyal priesthood, who already control the votes of a population of 200,000? Something must be done; for 3,000 male polygamists, with their views of priestly rule, are as inimical to the welfare of this great Western region as slavery was to the welfare of the Union. What shall we do with this moral and political cancer that is throwing its tentacles out into vast regions? If its growth is allowed to go on for sixteen years more, can we avoid the conclusion that, at the opening of the next century, Mormonism will seriously infect, with its moral and political poison, all the territory that lies within five hundred miles of this city? Does it not now

hold the balance of power in Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona? The two great political parties in Colorado are so evenly divided, it seems quite probable that the Mormon priesthood in southern Colorado will soon hold the balance of power in that state, since the Mormons always vote in a body. Those best informed in this city have told me that, as early as 1890, the Mormons are likely to number 200,000 in Utah and the adjoining territories. Three men sitting in yonder church office, where that bunch of telegraph wires is concentrated, already control about 30,000 votes. If Congress remains supine, and the Latter Day swindle continues to enlarge its power, can we avoid the conclusion that the country will enter upon the next century with Mormonism poisoning this whole region for five hundred miles in every direction from this city? How much territory would that include? Take a pair of compasses, and set one foot on this city, extend the other foot five hundred miles, and describe a circle. Within that circle will be, in whole or in part, thirteen states and territories. Mormonism has already poisoned seven of these. I undertake to say that, if Congress during the next ten years continues, toward this priestly despotism, the same shilly-shally policy it has pursued for the past twenty years, this political cancer can be cut out only by the sword. For one, I wish to see this disfigurement removed from the fair sunset shoulder of America in some less severe way than that. But I say to the Mormon leaders that, if they continue to oppose all moral measures for the abolition of polygamy as they have done, and maintain their hostility to a magnanimous Government, they will find that it is only a question of time when the rifles will compel their reasonable obedience.

I have no partisan interest in this territory. I am not here to plunder these noble saints. But since my attention has been attracted to Utah, I have made two visits to this city. I have given the subject careful and prolonged study. I wish you to appreciate the fact that the Utah question is fast becoming a national question. I venture to say that this question, if not settled speedily, will affect the peace and welfare of six states within twenty years.

An intelligent lady in Massachusetts, who is a relative of Solomon Spaulding, has prepared for publication a new and important work on the "Early History of Mormonism." In this book further proof will be given of that which careful students of the subject already know—namely, that Solomon Spaulding's manuscript was transformed into that Book of Mormon which is the corner-stone of the Latter Day swindle. Why not speak plainly and call things by their right names? This is something we can never get the politicians to do. What is the difference between a politician and a statesman? Is not this the main difference? With a politician the great question that absorbs his energy is: What are the chances of my re-election? With a statesman the main question is: How can I best promote the welfare of my whole country, whether I survive or perish? From the statesman's point of view, Utah is a portion of our land where "government of the people, for the people, and by the people," to use Lincoln's immortal phrase, has been lost, and where the government of the harem, for the harem, and by the harem holds sway.

During his youth and early life, Joseph Smith was never anything more than a vagabond. He lived in my native state, and I know what his neighbors thought of him and of the swindle he set in motion. I am not sure that he did not have in his experience some spiritistic manifestations, which he mistook for a revelation; but I am sure that if he had any superhuman revelation, it came from below the earth rather than from above it.

But does not the Old Testament sanction polygamy? No. The Old Testament contains the history and laws of the Jewish people. And when those laws were enforced, the Jews were monogamous as they are at the present day. Polygamy is forbidden in the Old Testament by explicit law, in these words: "Neither shalt thou take one wife to another to vex her." Read the laws of marriage in the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus. Those who lived in polygamy lived in violation of law as much as the thief. Standing upon the Old Testament alone, I say to the Mormon leaders, I repudiate your system. In the name of science, I repudiate it. It is a familiar but most significant fact that men and women are born into this world in about equal numbers, the men outnumbering the women in the proportion of sixteen to fifteen, as scientific writers tell us, because exposed to greater dangers. And am I to be told that a set of men here in Utah have a right to set aside this law of Providence, and take a dozen or twenty wives apiece—robbing other men of hearthstones, that they may have a better chance of polluting their own? I wish to express, on the part of the American people, their utter abhorrence of your polygamic system. Nor is polygamy the worst of the notions at the bottom of the secret league of the priesthood. It has been well said that three words describe Mormonism—"earthly, sensual, devilish."

I converse with men East and West about polygamy, and they shiver with disgust. Outside of Utah if a man has two wives at the same time, he is put into jail for bigamy. In Utah the more wives a man has the higher the office he gets. But this injustice is not to last long. The American people will come to their senses one of these days, and the priesthood will be crushed like an egg shell.

Mormonism to the East is a mosquito on the tip of the little finger. For a long time a man does not notice it; but when it undertakes to rule the finger, it hears from the man; and it hears but once. Let me say to the Mormon leaders, Beware of the action of a united people on this question! You ought to be anxious to avoid collision with the American Government.

You may be reasonably sure that Utah will never be admitted to the Union as a state until she is delivered from the government of an arrogant, rebellious priesthood. I expect to have the honor of being attacked by the *Deseret News*. Certainly I should not sleep well if it praised me.

You say I am severely frank; but I am simply expressing the indignation and the sentiments of the Eastern people. I should not be true to my constituents if I did not speak out. And is it not high time for frank speech? If ministers and public men generally had spoken out frankly about the evil of slavery the terrible Civil War might have been averted. I am ready to engage in a war of words, that a war of bullets may be avoided. I greatly prefer the keen edge of discussion to the keen edge of the sword. I wish to see Utah prosper.

My advice to young men is to keep out of polygamy. Do not let the priesthood catch you in that trap. If you only speak out and stand together you can intimidate the polygamous leaders. Give up the foolish idea that the Gentiles want to plunder you. The more one class prospers the more every other class will prosper. What Gentile wants to become a member of a robber's roost to prey over this carcass (suiting the action to the word) that has already been picked so thoroughly bare by the priesthood? There is no more attempt to rob you than exists in fair competition. But I am free to say that if you adhere to this priestly and polygamous system, this competition is likely to prove disadvantageous to you. For there is something about this system which dwarfs men socially, mentally, and morally, and prevents them from successfully competing with Americans. To prove this, just compare Utah with Colorado, and this city with Denver. You boast about the great things you have done in this valley. With far less advantages than you have, Denver has done twice as much in fifteen years as you have in thirty. But if you will cut loose from this zealous, co-operative, monumental infamy, here in Utah, and become true Americans, then all the avenues of success will be open to you, not only in Utah, but in any part of our great country. As things now are, the more your system increases in power, the more it extends its influence into adjoining territories, the more the American people will become alarmed. And it is only a question of time whether you will come into bloody conflict with the armed power of the Government. I earnestly entreat you to avoid this terrible collision. Let the young men of Utah begin at once to build in some other fashion; for it is certain that, sooner or later, the Mormon fashion will go out of date. All intelligent and decent people laugh at it now.

Regarding a Legislative Commission, it seems to me a political necessity, not only for the welfare of all true friends of the government in Utah, but in order to secure a peaceful and speedy settlement of the whole Mormon question. There are many precedents for such a Commission—so many, in fact, that it seems too late to raise any question about its constitutionality. And, so far as I can discover, the feeling among Americans in this city is substantially unanimous in favor of such a Commission as is proposed in either the Cullom or Cassidy bill. Here let me express my obligation to Judge McBride for his most cogent and instructive address in regard to the merits of these two bills. His address should be published and scattered broadcast over the country for the information it contains and for the legal views expressed. If the views of the late Judge Black do not agree with those just expressed by Judge McBride, and justified by the precedents of our government of Louisiana and Florida when they were territories, a most valuable opportunity, then so much the worse for Judge Black.

I think a Legislative Commission composed of upright, patriotic and practical men, who are identified as citizens with the interests of this territory, would give an immense impetus to business of all kinds, and induce enterprising men to settle here because there would then be assurance that this is to be an American city and territory. I had, on Thursday evening, to meet over thirty representatives of the business and professional men of this city, and I may say that, although they spoke from a great variety of standpoints, there was complete unanimity of opinion in favor of a Legislative Commission. Of course the aristocracy of the harem are opposed to such a Commission. And I understand, on good authority, that some of the representatives of this polygamous aristocracy have uttered threats against some of the Gentiles if the political power of the priesthood is thus taken away.

Now let me say to those who utter or sympathize with such threats that, if you do not want to have Mormonism wiped out by the iron hand of an aroused Government, beware how you talk about imbruing your hands in Gentile blood in this city or territory. In case of danger to loyal lives, that military camp on yonder hill will represent an indignant nation. And, if you want to drag a ball and chain in addition to what you are now carrying, just get up a riot or two in this city, and lay violent hands on any friend of the Government here.

When Mr. Beecher, in the discussion of the Utah question, says to the Government "Hands off!" the patriotic citizens of Utah can with difficulty keep hands off from him. Utah wishes to come into the Union; but, unless the Government asserts its authority here, the good work done by the schools and Churches will not prepare Utah for coming into the Union with safety for long years to come. If it should be admitted too early, all the true friends of the Government would wish to leave Utah as soon as possible. No one is responsible for what I say to-night, although I am reflecting the sentiments of well-informed Eastern people. I repeat that I wish to avoid a war of bullets, and greatly prefer to settle things by a war of words. I wish Utah to come into the Union, but not until her people give allegiance to the Government instead of to the priesthood. Mr. Beecher says to the American people: "You are bombarding India and China with the missionaries of the Gospel, and you expect to conquer them in that way. Why can you not deal with Utah in the same manner?" Well, I never heard that India and China are trying to get into the Union as states. Mr. Beecher was in favor of Sharp's rifles in Kansas. I am in favor of having the Government do its duty so as to keep the rifles out of Utah. And, for this reason, it may be necessary for the Government to search the records of the Endowment House, and bring to light the conspiracies organized there against free government.

Let the leaders of the Mormon people be careful how they pull the beard of fifty millions of people. Let them remember that the American flag has been carried from the Lakes to the Gulf in triumph, in spite of the opposition of slavery. It will be carried in triumph from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevadas, in spite of the opposition of Mormonism, and may yet float from a State House made out of yonder temple!

At the close of Mr. Cook's speech, the following resolutions were heartily and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in consequence of a priestly despotism in Utah, growing out of a mischievous union of Church and State, whereby a Republican form of government is denied to the people, whereby American citizens are taxed without representation, and whereby the sacred laws of the land are trodden under foot and large numbers of the people are encouraged, by priestly example and precept, to be hostile to our country and its most sacred institutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as American citizens, in public meeting assembled, deem it our high duty to send out over the country our earnest protest against these grievous wrongs, whereby we are denied the privileges due to us as patriotic and as law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That we urge the two great National Conventions soon to meet in Chicago to give us their help in our struggle here for American liberty.

Resolved, That we most earnestly call upon Congress to bring political difficulties to an end here by at once passing the Cullom or Cassidy bill, which provides for a Legislative Commission, so earnestly recommended by Governor Murray, and so heartily indorsed by President Arthur.

Resolved, That, without the strongest legal measures warranted by the Constitution, the moral power of the schools and Churches taken alone cannot, in our opinion, be expected so to reform Utah in many generations as to make it safe to admit her into the Union as a state.

Resolved, That if Utah were admitted into the Union with a constitution prohibiting polygamy, but with the political power of the Mormon priesthood not broken, the property and lives of non-Mormons would not be safe in Utah.

R. G. McNiece,
J. G. Sutherland,
Wm. McKay.

—From The Salt Lake City Tribune.

Science.

THE NIAGARA GORGE.

A comparison of the studies of various authors upon this remarkable chasm for the past fifty years enables us to accept a theory of the life-history of the Niagara River very different from that commonly entertained, and also furnishes dates tending to shorten very much estimates of the time that has elapsed since the Ice Age.

1. The Niagara River—*i. e.*, the stream of water draining Lake Erie—had no existence previous to the Ice Age. Many years since, J. S. Newberry showed that this lake must have discharged its waters at a level certainly 200 feet lower than at present, because the Cuyahoga River seemed to have flowed for twenty-five miles, near Cleveland, Ohio, at that level. Prof. J. W. Spencer fortified this conclusion by discovering a gorge cutting through the Niagara plateau of Ontario, from near the mouth of Grand River upon the north side of Lake Erie across to the extreme western end of Lake Ontario. Hence, in preglacial times there seems to have been an enormous river, enriched by the present tributaries of Lake Erie, discharging into Lake Ontario, near Hamilton, but nowhere spreading out as a lake. At Buffalo the waters must have flowed to the west and southwest. 2. After the melting of the ice sheet, the old channel appears to have been clogged up by detritus, either as ice-formed till or gravel derived from the wash of the moraines; and hence Lake Erie accumulated certainly as high as to flow over the edge of the Niagara cliff at Lewiston, which is more than 100 feet above the present Lake Erie (marked by ancient beaches); and this is the proper Niagara River. 3. Before the Ice Age, when Buffalo Creek flowed into the Grand River, there was drainage northerly, by the way of Tonawanda Creek. This arose in what is now an immense swamp, east of Buffalo, then a lake, and the river formed the present channel of the Niagara at the upper rapids, followed it to the whirlpool, and thence passed through a gorge, now concealed by till, to the hamlet of St. Davids, at the base of the rocky cliff, at a location corresponding to that of Lewiston or Queenstown, on the present river. This ancient Tonawanda Creek and the modern Niagara cross each other, very like the bars of the letter X. 4. The same causes which filled up the Grand River channel also buried the Tonawanda between the whirlpool and St. Davids, so that Niagara was compelled to change its course abruptly, and wear a new channel to Lewiston. The St. Davids channel was described by Lyell, in his "Travels in North America," forty years since, by Prof. Jas. Hall, in the "Geology of the Fourth District of New York," a little later, and quite recently by Prof. G. F. Wright, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for April, 1884, and in the *American Journal of Science* for 1884. According to Professor Wright, the western side of the whirlpool is not bounded by a perpendicular wall of rock, but by such miscellaneous stones and earth as is termed *till* by the geologist, which continues half a mile or more to the west, thus effectually blocking up the old channel. The two escarpments are seen within 500 feet of each other, while it is three miles from the whirlpool to St. Davids. 5. The cataract evidently started at St. Davids, and must have worn above the whirlpool by the Tonawanda; but how far, we have no means of determining. It probably did not show itself as a fall till after the erosion of the gorge between the whirlpool and Lewiston. 6. There could have been no cataract at Lewiston, according to Dr. Julius Pohlman, of Buffalo, as stated in the *Proceedings* of the Minneapolis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

"The waters could, at their best, form only a rapid over the escarpment; for the Niagara limestone here is only thin, and it was a comparatively easy task for the immense volume of water to excavate the soft strata of rock between Lewiston and the whirlpool, where it met the bed of the pre-glacial river, up to the present site of the falls. This fact explains why the river turns almost at right angles opposite the whirlpool."

7. Inasmuch as the Niagara began to run at the close of the ice age, the gorge becomes a sort of geological chronometer, and is of more than local interest because the time occupied in excavating this channel is the same that has elapsed since the Northern States, with Canada, were buried by the ice sheet of the glacial age. The older estimates were based upon the theory that the entire seven miles of gorge were excavated at the same rate as at present; but now we have only the three miles slaty rock between the whirlpool and Lewiston, to account for, besides the unknown interval above the whirlpool. Estimates have been based entirely upon this last section. Sir Charles Lyall and Prof. Jas. Hall agreed that the rate was probably one foot per year. Bakewell, an eminent English geologist, studied the ground in 1830, 1846, 1851 and 1856, concluding that the rate of recession had been about three feet per annum. In 1841 Prof. Jas. Hall determined with great care a number of points to which future reference might be made for the purpose of determining the exact rate of recession. J. T. Gardner, Director of the New York State Survey, connected these stations of Professor Hall with the line of the falls, as made by the U. S. Lake Survey in 1875, and discovers "the unexpected fact that the Horse Shoe Falls have receded, in places, 160 feet during thirty-three years, and that a large island has disappeared which formerly existed in the midst of the Canadian Rapids." Mr. Gardner informs Prof. A. Winchell, in a later date (Feb. 21st, 1883), that "it is safe to assume that the true relative positions of the Horse Shoe Falls in 1842 and 1875 are shown without a probable error greater than twenty feet." Dr. Pohlman showed these lines upon a map at the Minneapolis meeting, and concluded that some portions of these falls "have receded at least one hundred feet in these thirty-six years, while, on the American side, differences of from twenty to forty feet are seen," etc. Hence the early conclusion of Bakewell may be legitimately applied to the growth of the Niagara gorge, which would require 5,280 years for the

excavation between the present gorge and the whirlpool; and perhaps an equal amount for the excavation below the whirlpool; 12,000 years, therefore, seems a reasonable estimate for the length of time that has elapsed since the Ice Age.

This agrees with a similar estimate of the corresponding period made by Prof. M. H. Winchell from a study of the Falls of St. Anthony, in Minnesota. The importance of this estimate consists in the fact that geologists seem to find reason for a considerable abbreviation of the length of the Quatenary period; and this relates to the antiquity of man.

Sanitary.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS.

In the ancient days, when springs and goat's milk were about the only varieties of liquid, how simple a matter it was to make up one's mind what to drink. But nowadays even when our temperate friend says "What you will have?" there is a puzzle. The very man who takes his hot cup of coffee for breakfast will scold if the water is not ice-cold. The cup of tea, whose gentle stimulus is appreciated by some men as well as by tea-befuddled women, is now so warm as to promote perspiration at a time when one feels sufficiently moist all over. Ginger ales and healthy beers abound, soda water is always ready, and all the various waters of the mineral springs are offered with a freedom that would lead us to believe that they are really inexhaustible. One, for instance, slowly boating up the Rhine can hardly imagine that the innocent looking little Apollinaris has furnished the millions of gallons of that beverage which has been furnished to the market. There are even some so incredulous as to account for it only on the hypothesis that being near the river it has a subterranean connection therewith and receives a little charge of carbonic acid *en route* to the bottle.

But, with all the innumerable varieties, it still stands confessed that pure water is the beverage of the world. With all the recommendations given recently to warm water as an exhilarant, dyspeptic remedy, etc., water from the spring is still the indication of Nature. Yet we are constantly finding out how great and various are the risks from water, and how often disease is introduced into the system thereby. It is easy to see how, with ordinary care, water can be preserved pure in the country. Even if it is the well, instead of the spring, it is not difficult to have it renewed or protected from the immediate evils likely to surround the house. Most people have come to understand that a well is practically a vertical drain tube which, besides a supply from beneath, if it is deep, gets also a supply from the ground near by. If, therefore, slops or organic matter of any kind is being spilled or spread about there is constant danger lest the water itself should become contaminated.

When we turn to city life we know that premises must closely touch each other, and that, even if your own are kept free from all soil-pollution, you cannot assure this as to your neighbor. Just now there come to us two cases in two large cities, both of which have a water supply. In one a well is bad; and the owner, instead of accepting the general supply, proposes to make a tube well at the bottom of his bad well, and so get beyond its reach. In the other case three cases of typhoid fever have led one neighbor to accuse another that the well water is bad, only because a water-closet in his premises is too near his well. We know of another city in which, last Summer, over twenty cases of fever were fairly traced to one pump. And yet as we come to examine into the statistics of towns that have a public water supply, we find that, in very many of them, the majority of the people still depend upon well water and boast of the taste of their favorite pump. So long as these views and practices remain, so long will it happen that there will be, in all closely-crowded streets, whether of villages, towns, or cities, enough kept sick or kept below par from poor drinking water, as to greatly interefere with a full improvement in the public health. A few things are very desirable as to public water supply by way of regulation.

Water companies should not be formed, and allowed to select their own sources of supply, until they had been indorsed by engineers recognized by the states and having no interest in the companies. Neither should cities be allowed to make their own choice of supply, without some such oversight. The states have too much at stake as to the health of the citizen to permit a doubtful water supply. Generally, it is best for cities to own their own water supply, rather than be in the hands of a company able to bring enough influence to defeat just criticisms, either upon the quality or quantity of the water or the expense of the supply. After water has been introduced into a city, and its quality is fully certified, wide power should be given to boards of health to prevent the use of wells. It is very exceptional to find pure water in any street where houses join each other, backed by other houses within a hundred feet. The wells then come to be not only a risk to the family, but a menace to the city, since disease started and maintained in one family can so easily be spread to adjacent families, or take on a more virulent form. The question of water supply is so much one of public health that, in cities, these adjacent wells are public concerns. They should fall under such jurisdiction as will prevent their use in all cases where there is good ground for suspicion.

Personalities.

A few years ago a nurse with a little child in her care was traveling in a first-class German compartment, to rejoin the parents of her charge. The little one grew fractious and fatigued. The nurse's efforts to soothe it were neither very judicious nor persistent, and the other occupants of the carriage vented their appreciation of her unskilfulness in looks and words. At length an amiable-appearing lady, seated alone, arose and went over to the nurse's side. Then she sat down with her. In a few moments the child was quiet, and the nurse, a highly intelligent young woman, by no means averse to her duties, was listening to some admirable counsels from her matronly friend. The whole subject of family influence and duty, the development of the good in the nature of each boy or girl, practical details in the nursery and school-room—upon these subjects the conversation went on between the two women, the younger one joining in it with good sense and interest. She supposed her new friend to be some prudent, tender-hearted merchant's wife, and thanked her gratefully for her words as a station separated them. The nurse then discovered the wise mother to have been the third child of Queen Victoria, the late Grand Duchess of Hesse.

....Lord Tennyson has been so troubled with the receipt of innumerable manuscripts and letters from strangers not called upon to address him personally, that he long ago was obliged to give up answering, even by secretary, such correspondents, or returning their literary inclosures. Macaulay, in the latter years of his life, was similarly pestered. In his journal he mentions the clergyman who wrote to him three times to ask what the allusion to Saint Cecilia meant, made in the famous account of the trial of Warren Hastings. He also received a communication from a Scottish gentleman, who said that he wished to publish a novel, and would be glad to come up to London and submit the manuscript thereof to the correction of the essayist, if the latter would remit him £50. A cattle-painter likewise appealed to him, "as he loved the fine arts, to hire or buy him a cow to paint from." A schoolmaster in Cheltenham, who published "a wretched pamphlet on British India," full of errors, received a courteous note from Macaulay, pointing out two gross mistakes. When the schoolmaster published a new edition it was advertised as "revised and corrected by Lord Macaulay."

....At the eighth annual banquet of the Manhattan Chess Club, Mr. Thomas Frère delivered a brief biographical address upon the career of the late Paul Morphy. The last visit to New York of the eminent chess-player was in 1859, after which he returned to New Orleans, and there may be said to have closed his career before the public. He was not only an extraordinary genius at the game which he honored, and which honored him, but a modest gentleman, simple in manner, and not given to exploiting himself under any circumstances. Among his friends he numbered such men as Jared Sparks, Agassiz, Dr. Holmes, Longfellow, Professor Morse and Charles O'Conor. He often played seven and eight games at once without seeing the boards of his adversaries. As Mr. Frère said, "it is a great thing to be the best man at any thing in a thousand millions, and yet unspoiled." Morphy's portrait, admirably painted by Elliott, is owned by the club.

....Philip Hamilton, youngest son of Alexander Hamilton, died at Poughkeepsie last week. He was born in this city June 1st, 1802. For upward of forty years he was the judge of a district court in the city of Rochester, and at one period of his life he was the Assistant District Attorney of New York, assisting as such at the trial of the famous pirate Gibbs, who was sentenced in 1861. Mr. Hamilton leaves a widow and one son, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton.

....Mr. P. T. Barnum celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday last week at his Summer stopping place, the Ocean View Hotel, Block Island. Mr. Barnum is in the enjoyment of excellent health and does not look a day over sixty.

....Mr. Benjamin P. Shillaber, who, for so many years chronicled the sayings of "Mrs. Partington," daughter of Mrs. Malaprop, and grandmother of Mrs. Fishwhacker, of this city, has just passed his seventieth year.

....The wretched circumstances of the ex-King and Queen of Naples appear to be alleviated at last, and for good. The late Dowager-Empress of Austria left them nearly thirty millions of francs by will.

Pebbles.

....The galley-slave—The printer.

....The house of correction—The printing-house.

....Just as the youth is bent the twig's inclined.

....Recipes for making restaurant chicken salad should begin: "First catch your calf."

....Here is a mathematical definition for the average fisherman: A rye-tangled try angle.

....The death of William the Silent has been celebrated in Holland. The day was made hideous with noise.

....A Denver physician has failed financially, and has thus acquired the title of "Dr." at both ends of his name.

....."Your horse has a tremendous long bit," said a friend to Theodore Hook. "Yes," he said. "It is a bit too long."

....The Bartholdi statue having now become our property, we can very easily raise money for the pedestal by pawning the statue.

...."No, indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Podsnap energetically, "I don't believe in the extension of woman's suffrage at all. She suffers enough now."

....There is a girl in Philadelphia so cross-eyed that she has to wear spectacles on her ears when she wants to read. The tears from her right eye flow down her left cheek.

....Said the dentist: "No doubt
Without pain 'twill come out."
Said the man with a grin:
"That remark is tooth in."

...."I wish my wife wasn't a politician," said Snifkins, sadly. "Why?" asked his friend. "Is she a Democrat?" "No, she's a bolter. She won't let me in after half-past ten o'clock at night."

...."I should think you would need a military guard to keep the young men away," said a citizen to the father of six marriageable daughters. "Oh! I'm a pretty good foot soldier myself!" was the cheerful reply.

...."Do you know what the board over that cow's face is for?" asked the Colonel. "No," responded the Major, "unless it is to keep her blushes from being seen when the milkman works the pump-handle."

....*Scene:* City restaurant—*First Client* (in a hurry): "Waiter, fried sole!" *Second ditto* (ditto): "Waiter, fried sole! Fresh, mind." *Waiter* (equal to the occasion, shouting down tube): "Two fried soles, *one* of 'em fresh!"

....Bigsby was telling Blobson about a friend who was injured in a railroad accident. "He ought to have got heavy damages from the road!" said Blobson. "He did," replied Bigsby. "He got both legs and one arm broken."

....*Wife* (anxiously): "What did that young lady observe who passed us just now?" *Husband* (with a smile of calm delight): "Why, my love, she observed rather a good-looking man walking with quite a female. That's all. Ahem!"

...."Just to think" said a Vassar graduate, "here is an account of a train being thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. How utterly careless some women are about leaving their hair around." And she went on reading and eating caramels.

...."What do you want to set such a tough chicken before me for?" indignantly exclaimed a fair damsel in a restaurant the other day. "Age before beauty, always, you know, ma'am," replied the polite attendant, who well knew how to serve his employer and a tough chicken at the same time.

....Mr. A——, of Charleston, has a very ugly wife, and his friend, Mr. H——, a very handsome one. "Friend H——," said Mr. A——, one night going home from the club, "I think that you and I have the two handsomest wives in town." "You are about half right," was Mr. H——'s courteous and accurate reply.

....Dr. C—— was called to see his colleague, Dr. B——. Dr. C——prescribed for his patient, and left the house. The next morning Dr. C—— called again, and inquired blandly of Mrs. B——: "Well, madam, has our patient followed my prescription?" "He would have landed on the pavement if he had," replied the lady, "for he threw the whole box of pills out of the window."

....Harry Palmer is a young lawyer of a neighboring city, who recently had his first case as counsel for a prisoner in a criminal proceeding. "Father," he remarked, with a large air when he came home, "I have been appointed to defend a prisoner at the bar of justice." "Is that so?" "Yes, sir. What do you think of it for a beginner?" "Well, my son," said the elder Palmer, with a kindly look, "I think, with a little assistance from the prosecuting attorney, you will be able to convict your client." Harry's only hope is to have his father for a client sometime.

Ministerial Register.

BAPTIST.

BARSS, Walter, ord. in Wolfville, N. S.
BLEISMER, Carl A., ord. in Groton, N. Y.
BROWN, D. D., Warrensburg, accepts call to Holly, N. Y.
CRANDALL, L. A., Oswego, accepts call to Twenty-third Street ch., New York, N. Y.
CURRY, E. R., Stevens Point, Wis., resigns.
HILL, Sterling, died recently in Eugene, Ore., aged 57.
MANSER, Henry H., ord. at Coldbrook Springs, Mass.
OWEN, Charles E., ord. in Oakland, Me.
PALMER, W. H., ord. and inst. in Oswego, N. Y.
RUSSELL, W. G., ord. and inst. in Eatontown, N. J.
SEMBOWER, A. H., Reading, Penn., accepts call to First ch., Salem, N. J.
SMITH, Robert, Waukon, Ia., resigns.
TANNER, J. W., Gardner, Ill., resigns.
TAYLOR, C. E., inst. in South Belvidere, Ill.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ALLEN, Fred L., *not* called to Enfield, Ct.
ALLENDER, John, Red Oak, Ia., resigns.
BLACK, C. W., Brooklyn, N. Y., accepts call to Chester, N. J.
BOYNTON, Nehemiah, accepts call to become associate pastor with the Rev. Dr. R. H. Seeley, Haverhill, Mass.
CALNON, J. C. (Pres.), called to Mannsville, N. Y., and Sugar Grove, Penn.
CHAMBERLAIN, James P., Clintonville, accepts call to Stockbridge, Wis.
COOLEY, W. F., ord. in Brooklyn, N. Y.
DICKINSON, S. F., Cambridge, Ill., accepts call to Newton, Ia.
HAYDN, H. C., district secretary A. B. C. F. M. at New York, accepts call to First Presbyterian ch., Cleveland, O., where he was formerly pastor.
HILL, George, Oswego, Ill., resigns.
KING, James B., ord. in Sandwich, Mass.
MALCOLM, John W., Brooklyn, N. Y., accepts call to Hamilton, Wythe and West Rockford, Ill.
MARTIN, George E., called to First Presbyterian ch., St. Louis, Mo.
MATTHEWS, Robert J., Wellsville, Mo., resigns.
MARVIN, Dwight E., East Albany, accepts call to Plymouth ch., Utica, N. Y.
MOONEY, Roberion J., Hyannis, Mass., called to Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
PAYNE, Henry S., recently of England, accepts call to Lanark, Ill.
PEEBLES, George, accepts call to Avon, Ill.
SOPER, George E., ord. in Madison, N. Y.
STEBBINS, Milan C., Middlebury College, called to Cornwall, Vt.
STRONG, Charles B., West Concord, accepts call to Tilton, N. H.
STRONG, Josiah, accepts call to Vine Street ch., Cincinnati, O.
WILLISTON, Francis S., Barrington, N. H., accepts call to First ch., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
WOODWARD, F., Yale Seminary, accepts call to Gridley and Nebraska, Ill.
WISE, D. Wellesley, Toronto, Can., accepts call to Tonica and Lowell, Ill.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ANDREWS, John K., inst. in Bedford, Penn.
BLAYNEY, J. M., D.D., inst. in Frankfort, Ky.
BRUEN, J. De Hart, Clayton, called to First ch., Belvidere, N. J.
CLARK, Thomas C., inst. in Freedom Plains, N. Y.
DAVIS, S. M., D.D., Wellsville, O., resigns.
EDWARDS, Chauncey T., ord. and inst. in Tom's River, N. J.
GARDNER, James, D. D., Canton, accepts call to Gloversville, N. Y.
GRIER, Isaac, D.D., Mifflinburgh, Penn., died recently.
HAMLIN, T. S., Troy, N. Y., accepts call to Mount Auburn ch., Cincinnati, O.
HICKMAN, George M., ord. and inst. in Marietta, Penn.
LOWE, Thomas O., called to Mt. Vernon, O.
MACKENZIE, Robert, San Francisco, Cal., called to First ch., Pittsburgh, Penn.
MENAUL, James A., inst. in Albuquerque, N. M.
MILLIGAN, J. V., accepts call to Ashland, Ore.
RONDTHALER, J. A., Hagerstown, Md., accepts call to Indianapolis, Ind.
SELDEN, Joseph H., called to Erie, Penn.
THOMPSON, L. O., Henry, Ill., drowned July 16th.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ADAMS, Henry A., Wethersfield, called to New Haven, Conn.
CONOVER, J. F., D.D., Racine, Wis., resigns.
DUNLAP, Martin Ball, ord. deacon in Delaware City, Del.
FOOTE, Theodore C., ord. deacon in Chicago, Ill.
GARRISON, J. F., D.D., Camden, N. J., accepts professorship in Philadelphia Divinity School.
GRIFFITH, George I., ord. deacon in Chicago, Ill.
JEWELL, F. C., ord. deacon in Chicago, Ill.
MAXWELL, J. L., Montclair, N. J., resigns.
SCHARR, Henry G., ord. priest in Wilmington, Del.
THOMPSON, Frederick, ord. priest in New Castle, Del.
VAN WATERS, George R., ord. priest in Kittaning, Penn.
WARNER, Beverly E., Manchester, accepts call to Stratford, Conn.
WRIGHT, Robert Hughes, ord. deacon in Claymont, Del.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 3D.

DAVID'S REPENTANCE.—Ps. LI.

Notes.—This Psalm is said, in the title, to have been written by David when he had been reproved by Nathan for his sin with Bathsheba and Uriah. The titles have little authority, and indicate what some compiler regarded as likely. In this case, the indications of the psalm itself agree with the ascription of it to David, except that the idea of God's not caring for sacrifice, in v. 16, seems like a later idea, and in v. 18 the prayer that God would build the walls of Jerusalem would naturally indicate a time, as in the captivity, when they had been broken down. The author and date must remain somewhat uncertain.——"*Blot out.*"—As if a record had been made of them, as of debts, in a book, or on a slate or wax tablet, and it were rubbed out and the account canceled.——"*Wash me.*"—As cloth is washed.——"*Against thee, thee only have I sinned.*"—The writer's sin, if David, was certainly against man as well, as nearly all sin is; but he is now making his appeal to God, and he looks to him as the chief one against whom he has offended in breaking God's holy law.——"*This evil.*"—The word *this* has been improperly added by the translators.——"*Justified when thou speakest.*"—When thou speakest condemnation, and bringest public judgment on the land.——"*I was shapen in iniquity.*"—As much as to say, sin comes natural to me from my infancy. This expression is as much the strong language of emotion as the preceding verse, which says the writer's sin had been solely against God, and it was not intended, of course, to utter any doctrine about the native depravity of the race.——"*Inward parts*"; "*hidden parts.*"—Denoting the heart, the soul.——"*Hyssop.*"—An herb used to dip in water to sprinkle with. What the herb was is not certainly known. The reference here seems to be to the cleansing in case of leprosy.——"*The bones which thou hast broken.*"—A figurative expression, referring to the affliction which had been endured.——"*Thy Holy Spirit.*"—We need not interpret this in the full light of the New Testament as consciously referring to the Third Person in the Trinity, but rather to the divine presence and influence, as when it is said that God's spirit rested on a man. See Is. lxiii, 11, for another case in which the Holy Spirit is thus spoken of.——"*Uphold me with thy free spirit.*"—Rather with a willing spirit, the spirit of the petitioner.——"*Deliver me from blood-guiltiness.*"—From the punishment of death; apparently deserved for having shed blood, as that of Uriah.——"*Thou desirest not sacrifice.*"—The Psalmist does not mean to be understood with absolute literalness; for in the last verse he promises to offer sacrifice. He means only that sacrifice cannot atone for sin. It is only to be pardoned on hearty repentance, by the undeserved grace of God.——"*Build thou the walls of Jerusalem.*"—This may imply that they are in ruins, and so that the psalm is as late as the latter part of Isaiah.——"*Then shalt thou be pleased with the sacrifices,*" etc.—If this was written at a late period it would mean when God's set time to favor Zion had come, and the walls of Jerusalem had been rebuilt. If David was the author then the idea goes back to the fifteenth verse, and implies that when God had delivered him from guilt and opened his lips, then sacrifice would be agreeable to God. But in that case we would have expected "Then will *I* offer" instead of "*they* offer."

Instruction.—God's mercy is our only plea. We cannot come before God pleading anything in us. We have sinned and are utterly undeserving. His loving kindness, his tender mercies are all our hope.

God's tender mercies surpass all our guilt. In that is a sure help. He longs to forgive. He grudges none of his loving kindness.

But his grace is only for the penitent soul. He cannot forgive those that justify or excuse themselves. There must be real sorrow for sin because it is displeasing to God, not simply because it entails loss on ourselves.

All our sins are against God chiefly. They may be against our neighbor, as was David's sin most emphatically. But the law is first God's which is broken; the whole order of things is his. He is the great ruler, and the punishment is from him.

So God's judgments are just. We deserve no favor. When he punishes he leaves us no room to complain.

Sin comes natural and easy to us from our youth. This does not mean that we are to blame for our nature, but that our nature must be resisted and regenerated.

For help to live a holy life we must go to God's Holy Spirit.

It is only when we are trying to live in the fear of God and have his Spirit to guide and help us, that we can expect to have success in trying to bring others to the love of God.

It is not service or sacrifice or power, or any outward form of labor that will please God, but rather repentance and love.

School and College.

THE following is a list of the principal colleges which have graduates in the Congress that has just ended its first session: Union College has President Arthur, Senator Warner Miller, of New York, Representatives Spriggs and Wemple, of New York, Milliken, of Maine, and Page of Ohio. Yale has Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Gibson, of Louisiana, and Representatives Davis, of Missouri, Seymour, of Connecticut, Phelps, of New Jersey, and Beach, of New York. Harvard has Secretaries Lincoln, and Chandler, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Representative Adams, of Illinois, Covington, of Maryland, Hunt, of Louisiania, Burns, of Missouri, Dorsheimer and Belmont, of New York, Weaver, of Nebraska, Tilman, of South Carolina, and Davis, Long, Collins, Stone and Lyman, of Massachusetts. The United States Military Academy at West Point has Senators Maxey, of Texas, Camden, of West Virginia, and Representatives Rosecrans and Slocum. Princeton has Senators Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Colquitt, of Georgia, and Representatives Everhart, of Pennsylvania, Findlay, of Maryland, and Jones, of Alabama. Hamilton has Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, and Representatives Van Alstyne, of New York, and Hatch, of Michigan. Dartmouth has Representatives Dingley, of Maine, Ranney, of Massachusetts, and Brewer, of New York. Williams has Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, Representatives Potter and Millard, of New York. Amherst has Representatives Rockwell, of Massachusetts, and Hutchings, of New York. Brown University has Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, Hill, of Colorado, and Representatives Cox, of New York, and Spooner, of Rhode Island. Rutgers College, of New Jersey, has Secretary Frelinghuysen, of the Cabinet, and Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska. The University of Virginia has Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, Representatives Herbert, of Alabama, Glasscock, of California, Davidson, of Florida, Buckner and Broadhead, of Missouri, King, of Louisiana, Green, of North Carolina, Wilson, of West Virginia, and Barbour, Cabell, John S. Wise and Tucker, of Virginia. Dickinson College (Pennsylvania) has O'Neil, Smith, and Stone, of Pennsylvania, McComas, of Maryland, Lore, of Delaware, Belford, of Colorado. Prominent among those who did not go to college and who are practically self-educated are Edmunds, Sherman, Bayard, Pendleton, Logan, Cullom, and James F. Wilson in the Senate, Randall, Kelley, Carlisle, Reagan, and McKinley in the House.

....According to the recent annual report of President Carter, of Williams College, the total amounts paid into the treasury since the previous report, are as follows:

For the general fund subscribed in 1881, Geo. L. Squier, of Buffalo, N. Y., class of '45	$1,000 00
For the Garfield professorship, subscribed in 1882, Fisher Howe, of Boston, class of 1879	100 00
From a friend, for a gymnasium	5,000 00
For Mark Hopkins professorship	25,000 00
From E. D. Morgan estate	17,623 41
From H. T. Morgan estate	40,000 00
From Edward Clark estate	50,000 00
Total	$138,723,41

....Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, of Bowdoin College, died, on the 13th inst., at Squirrel Island, Maine, where he had gone to spend the Sabbath. He was in his eighty-fifth year. His career was a notable one. He entered Bowdoin College as a student in 1812, six years after the first class graduated. He graduated in 1816, became a tutor there in 1819, and a professor in 1825, and later was appointed vice-president of the college. He was a teacher for more than sixty years; and out of the large number of young men who have graduated at Bowdoin since the foundation of the college more than 2,000 have been under his immediate instruction.

....Dr. D. W. Yandell delivered the address at the commencement of the Woman's School of Pharmacy in Louisville, Ky. The school is the only one of the kind in the country, and is said to be doing a good work.

....Mrs. C. H. McCormick has just added $20,000 to the endowment of the chair in the Washington and Lee University, Virginia, which her husband founded and endowed with $20,000.

....Berea College, of Berea, Ky., has had an attendance during the past year of 350 students. Of these 202 were colored and 148 were white, and 202 were males and 148 females.

....Over 6,000 persons were present at the Educational Council in Madison, Wis., held last week. President Bicknell delivered the annual address.

....The second annual catalogue of Yankton College, Dakota, announces that the corps of instructors is to be increased.

....Hiram (Ohio) College has had in its various departments, during the past year, 375 students

Missions.

THERE is a great desire for education on the part of young men in India, and many of them are too poor to meet the expense of it. They therefore wander here and there, trying to get supported by one missionary society or another. In the meantime the Government has introduced a new scheme of fees, making it compulsory on all schools for boys (excepting Mohammedans) receiving aid. These new rules not only require largely increased amounts, but require them to be paid in advance, so that the poorer classes feel greatly oppressed. The result has already been the closing of a large number of primary schools. It is said that, within two or three years, Government intends to withdraw all aid to boys' schools and devote its resources to the largely increasing expenses of girls' schools. The following is a copy of a letter sent by a young man to a missionary in South Tuticorin:

Reverend and most respected father: I beg to submit these following few lines to your reverence's kind consideration. Father I a native of Ideyengoody aged eighteen was well brought up by my parents, in my early life. Sorry to inform you, dear father, that after the death of my poor mother, my father persued his life cowrse after another sweetheart and left my brother and I deserted, and unattended. My aunt knowing all these things having sympathy on us took both of us to her residence and supported us. As I was stubbornly bent upon continuing my study, I tried my best by various ways, but all were in vain. At last I came to know of the Normal School at Tuticorin and here I am admitted in the Normal line. While I was thus eating the food of oppression (because I find no means of improving in this too) I was comforted by the charming words spoken of your reverence by those that come down from Madura. A kind of anxiety still spurrs me onward to your reverence. I am once failed my middle school examination. I come to your reverence as an unknown son. I entirely give up myself to you. My conscience dear father will never betray me at last as the natives are accustomed to. Accept me, teach me, treat me, and govern me and do everything to me which a father owes to his son and I dear father will never forget my phillial love and promise to serve under you after my education is over untill you send me away. As these being the case I beg you dear father to give me refuge in this disaster and reply, My son: no objection whatever. Come on and inherit your paternal wants. Hoping this will find you in your soundvigorous health. I beg to remain, dear father,

Your most obedient son,

JAMES ELEAZAR.

....Two semi-centennials have recently been observed by the friends of Home Mission work in Germany. The one was the fiftieth anniversary of the well-known *Rauhe Haus*, of Hamburg, founded in 1833 by Dr. J. H. Wichern, generally acknowledged as the restorer and father of Home Missions in Germany. Starting with but little capital except a strong faith, the Home, originally intended only for the reception and education of neglected children, has grown wonderfully, and now covers the entire field of Home Mission work. Not only have various charitable institutions been founded in dozens of German cities, but the children of this Home are found also in England, Russia, Hungary, Roumania, America, and even Australia, engaged in the good work. The anniversary was made the occasion of the publication of a memorial volume, in which the history of the institution, from its inception to the present extended usefulness, is graphically portrayed by Pastor J. Wichern, the son and successor of the famous founder. The other institution that could celebrate its fiftieth birthday is better known in American circles, being the famous Deaconess Institute, in Kaiserswerth, founded in 1833 by the Rev. F. Fliedner, the father of the well-known Protestant missionary Fliedner, in Spain. The beginnings of this institution, too, were very humble; the first and only building being a mere shanty. Now there are nine large buildings at Kaiserswerth, and eleven associated branch houses in Germany and ten other countries. Altogether there are, at present, 575 deaconesses employed by these houses in various works of charity and Christian love. The last annual report showed an expenditure of 321,164 marks by this institution, which is the income from voluntary contributions.

....It will be remembered that mention was made last year of the reform being carried on in Cesarea, among the Armenians of the Gregorian Church, by Dr. Avedis. The Armenian bishop had Dr. Avedis arrested and banished. Finding that there were no means of escape from his banishment except by agreeing to stop preaching, Dr. Avedis, after remaining in exile several months, formally withdrew from the Armenian Church. He was then released by the Turkish authorities as no longer subject to the bishop, and he returned to Cesarea as a Protestant. He has not allied himself with the existing Protestant Church in Cesarea, but has carried on an independent work, which is full of interest as being an entirely indigenous and self-supporting enterprise. He has maintained schools, ministered to a congregation of 400 or 500, and had twenty neighborhood prayer-meetings each week during the past Winter—all this being outside of the community attending the original Protestant Church at Cesarea, of which the Rev. Keropé Yacobian is pastor.

Literature.

[The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.]

THE DOCTOR'S DEGREE IN THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.*

WE give below the full title of Dr. Max Baumgart's volume on the subject named above. It indicates sufficiently what its contents are. The apology for its publication was the fact that the editor, when connected with newspapers which were intended especially for university students, had been called upon by a large number of men for information on the subject here so thoroughly treated. The primary intention was to supply facts to Germans; but, incidentally, all those interested in the subject of the requirements of higher special education in Germany have an authentic source of information opened to them. The compiler had, also, a second object in view; to meet and disarm a suspicion entertained in some quarters, that the degrees of "Doctor of Philosophy," etc. can be bought at some of these institutions. The book is a proof that the laws of the universities, at all events, do not countenance any such thought. Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity to exhibit the universities as composed of faculties, and to show the gradual change in their composition. There are now eighty-nine faculties distributed among the twenty-one high schools or universities, which have the right to confer the doctor's degree.

Of these twenty-four are theological, twenty legal, twenty medical, twenty-one philosophical, one of political economy, one of mathematico-natural science, one of political science, and one of natural science. Tübingen has seven faculties; Bonn, Breslau, Strasburg and Munich, five; fifteen universities, as Berlin, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena and Leipzig have four; and only one has as few as two. The usual number is four, and where they exceed this number it is due to a splitting up of the faculty of philosophy, which ordinarily covers everything not included under theology, law and medicine. This movement toward specialization is going on very gradually, but not without some opposition. It is well illustrated in the cases of Leipzig, where the philosophical faculty has slowly resolved itself into three sections, which, while capable of separate action, are not really distinct; and of Bonn, where there are four sections, each with a separate head, but all united under one dean.

For special information reference must be had, of course, to the book itself. It is arranged after a plan which renders comparison easy and the facts readily available.

Thinking that the section relating to the requirements in the faculty of theology at Berlin, for the position of "Licentiate," would be of interest, at all events, to some readers of THE INDEPENDENT, we have translated it at length.

1. In reference to the Old and New Testament: In general, a thorough knowledge of the original languages and of sound hermeneutical principles, with preparation and a practical capacity for their application, which must be chosen in the actual exposition of passages presented to the candidate for that purpose; a knowledge of the necessary aids to the exposition of the Bible, the fundamental principles of biblical criticism with the aids, and the needful auxiliary historical knowledge; and from those who expect to give instruction in connection with the Old Testament, not only a thorough knowledge of Hebrew, but also some familiarity with the other semitic dialects.

2. In reference to Historical Theology: A knowledge of the sources and aids for its prosecution, a thorough-going account of the facts of especial or epoch-making importance, such as shall show a scientific conception of the particular topic, and a scientific comprehension of the whole subject.

3. In reference to Dogmatics and Morals: A scientific knowledge of that which is peculiar to Christian belief, and to the laws derived therefrom for the Christian life; of the systematic connection between the two disciplines and their present relations, so that there may be evinced in the treatment of single important subjects selected from each department, a scientific conception of the whole, and acquaintance with the different current tendencies of dogmatic thought, and with the points in debate between them. Whichever of these the candidate may accept, it is necessary on the one side, that he exhibit sufficient historical knowledge of diverging lines of thought, and on the other that his own subjective views do not lack theological earnestness, and that he be able to develop his ideas clearly and firmly, and to defend them against objection. He must also exhibit a thorough knowl-

* *Grundsätze und Bedingungen zur Erlangung der Doctorwürde bei allen Facultäten der Universitäten des deutschen Reichs unter Benutzung amtlicher Quellen zusammengestellt und herausgegeben von Dr. Max Baumgart.* Berlin, 1884. Pp. viii, 222. R. V. Decker.

edge of the biblical as well as of the ecclesiastical form of dogmatics. In regard to Systematic and Historical Theology, there is presupposed the necessary auxiliary knowledge drawn from the history of philosophy.

4. In reference to Practical Theology: An acquaintance with the systematic arrangement of the science as a whole, and with its various branches, as well as with its history and literature.

This corresponds very closely to the examination had by American theological students in order to licensure by presbytery, association or classis. The degree of Doctor of Theology is a different thing, and is given only in cases of special merit (*honoris causa*) and with more discrimination than is usual in the American college or university.

SOME RECENT SCHOOL MANUALS.

A Method of English Composition, by T. Whiting Bancroft, professor of rhetoric and English literature, is published by the Messrs. Ginn, Heath & Co. It is not a general textbook, but is designed to supplement those now in use and be used in connection with them. The merit of the little book (96 pages, 16mo) lies in the analysis of the principles and methods of the different kinds of discourse according to the end produced, and in the full lists of classified themes for practice in composition and analyzed themes of various kinds.

Wentworth and Hill's Examination Manuals are published in two parts, of which No. I is arithmetical and No. II algebraic. They are prepared on parallel plans, each in two divisions, the first containing one hundred and fifty papers, intended to require about an hour for their solution, and the second containing papers of more difficulty, taken from examination papers actually given out recently in various American and English institutions. They are useful as text examinations in review and in preparing for written examinations. (Ginn, Heath & Co.)

By the same is published a series of "Classics for Children," by different editors. The last we have seen are Scott's *Quentin Durward*, edited especially for this series by Charlotte M. Yonge, with notes and a historical introduction by the editor, and *Stories of the Old World* retold for children, by the Rev. Alfred J. Church, whose "Stories from Homer," "Stories from Virgil," and "Stories from Livy" have been commended in our columns.

Hazen's Complete Spelling Book (by the same) has some noticeable features. It is in three parts, and adapted to all grades. The lessons are progressive; each advances to something new. Sounds, synonyms, opposites, prefixes, suffixes, rules, are gradually introduced. In the primary part, words are selected without regard to length, provided they are familiar and the combinations of sound not too difficult. The sentences are as far as possible classic. Repetition is insisted on. Words spelled alike, and pronounced differently are noted, as also are the differences between Webster and Worcester. Tables are given of synonyms, suffixes, prefixes, and sounds.

Colburn's Mental Arithmetic in one form or another has now been in use for more than sixty years. Geo. B. Emerson claimed, in the introduction of 1863, that it had been in use for over forty years then. It is strictly a mental arithmetic, and, with all the changes it has passed through, this feature has not been modified. It is now republished by the Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in a revised and enlarged edition, as *Intellectual Arithmetic upon the Inductive Method of Instruction*. An appendix contains a sketch of Warren C. Colburn's life, and his original preface.

The *Reading Speller*, by William A. Campbell, principal of the Hoboken High School (D. Van Winkle: New York) goes upon a method for which much is claimed, but which is yet debatable. It is questionable whether it does not contain so much information as to raise natural history above spelling, which is the principal thing in the case; and, if words are to be learned in the actual grammatic relations of paragraphs, it is still a serious question whether it is not better to select paragraphs for the purpose on account of their perfection of classic form, rather than for their natural history contents or for any interest of that kind that is in them.

In "Worman's Chautauqua Language Series" is the *First Spanish Book*, after the natural or Pestalozzian method, for school and home instruction, by James H. Worman, Professor in the Vanderbilt University, and H. M. Monsanto, Professor in Packard's Business College, New York City. (A. S. Barnes &. Co.)

How to Draw and Paint, published by The American News Co., is a manual of brief instruction in the principles of drawing and painting, outline, light and shade perspective, portrait-painting, coloring, landscape and marine painting. The elements of instruction in perspective are worked out with especial care, and the constant reference to diagrams makes greater brevity possible and intelligible.

A merican teachers are now familiar with and have long used Thos. B. Shaw's "Outlines of English Literature," as rewritten by Dr. William Smith. The great strides made in historic knowledge and in critical opinions, as well as in methods of teaching, have, in a measure, left the book behind, but not so far that a revision might not start it on a new career of usefulness. This has been undertaken by Prof. Freeman J. Backus, LL.D., who has corrected the arrangement of the manual in some parts, and simplified its style. He has taken advantage of the state of our present knowledge to introduce a fuller discussion of the old English and the middle English literature. He has also introduced considerable critical opinion from the best authors, as well as references to the best collateral reading on the topics reviewed. He has appended to the work a "History of English Literature in America," with brief critical notices of authors now living. These notices are quite full enough as to general literature, but meager or even null as to many of our very best authors, as, for example, Professor Fisher, of Yale, Newman Smyth, Dr. Mulford, T. T. Munger, etc. (Sheldon & Co.)

A very useful book for use at home in self instruction is *Outlines of Sentence-Making. A Brief Course of Composition*, by C. W. Bardeen. (A. S. Barnes & Co.) The manual is arranged not upon a grammatical, but a rhetorical method, taking up first simple, then complex, and finally compound sentences. The grammatical points that apply are introduced in a natural order suggested by the requirements of rhetorical instruction. A great use is made of anecdote and incident in illustrations which give vivacity to the page without dulling the point. The subject of punctuation is treated with careful fullness, and under the two heads of rules which are invariable and rules which depend on the judgment of the individual who is to use them.

President David J. Hill's *The Elements of Rhetoric and Composition* has much to commend it as a text-book for schools and even for colleges. The arrangement is natural, and the method one that exhausts the subject. It is well fitted for a class-room manual, and abounds in practical hints and directions. We observe occasionally a want of sharp definition, as, for example, the use of the word *diction* as applied to style, as well as to the choice of words—a use which will pass in ordinary conversation, or in general writing, but not in a manual like this. A more important example is the proposition that "beauty may be rudely described as an emotion of pleasure awakened in the mind by external objects or one's own thoughts." (Page 147.) Beauty is not an emotion of the mind in any sense, not even in the loose liberties of a "rude description." The author does better four pages later, where he declines to define the sublime any further than to indicate that it is beauty with the awe-producing element added to it. He still lingers, however, in the old error that it too is a mental emotion. The definition of a poem suffers in the same way, and is frittered away in three propositions, the first of which, that "its main purpose is to please the taste," would be nearer the mark without the last two words. The statement that an epic poem is a narrative of events, too, is too tame a beginning of a definition to be saved by the later qualifications appended to it. These are superficial faults in a good book, which can easily be corrected. (Sheldon & Co.)

SOME RECENT POEMS.

We are surprised on reading *The Poems of Frederick Locker*, Thackeray's friend, and contributor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, to find how very good they are. They are society verses, and make no attempt to escape from that class; but inside these limits he is bright, graphic, versatile, amusing, and all that a writer of such verses should be. The touch of his pen serves to bring the whole narrative into poetic order, and his ingenious muse brings him out right at the end of the verse. A capital little 32mo volume for the Summer wanderer's satchel is this of Locker's *Poems*, published by White, Stokes & Allen.

Poems, by Augustin L. Taveau, a handsomely manufactured collection published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, opens with a rather long poem in two cantos, on the Virgilian model, entitled "Montezuma." The first canto is the foreshadowing of the conquest. The second sings of the Spanish embarkation, voyage, landing, and conquest. The theory of the poem transforms the conquest into a crusade, supported by the assumption that the wickedness of the natives secured their destruction, and culminating in the overthrow of the idols as the center and summit of dramatic interest in the poem. The versification is smooth and musical. Fine lines are not wanting. As a whole the poem is carefully and faultlessly constructed. It gains nothing from the theme. All its natural beauty and richness fails to lift it, and the poet's imagination has not enough of the Promethean fire to make it rise. The succeeding poem, "Anteros," is a lyric composed of a cycle of minor poems describing the varying fortunes of a lover with a fickle mistress. It opens in a frenzy of requited ove, which soon cools down; the lover flies and the maid marries another; then repents on the return of the old lover, soon has him at her feet again, only to cast him off once more and begin new conquests. The poem ends in a high moral strain, with the lesson that it is not always the lords who draw the ladies into sin, but, as the author explains in the poem, "there are wives who, not content with the honest devotion of their lawful lords, are ever seeking some ideal 'affinity,' who is no sooner victimized than they sigh for 'pastures new'; hence the number of divorces which disgrace our courts." True, sadly true! But not exactly poetic!

In *The City of Success, and other Poems*, Mr. Henry Abbey shows his love for a moral, and his grave muse does not desert him. His publishers (Appleton & Co.) have given his verses the full assistance of their art without lifting the verses from the didactic level. The little poem "Ontura" is freer and stronger than the others, and there is much to praise in "Liberty," though it is clogged with too many stumbles in the verse. Altogether this volume is not equal to the one that preceded it by the same author.

Patrice. Her Love and Work, is a poem in four parts by Edward F. Hayward (Boston; Cupples, Upham & Co.) which turns on some of the ethico-tragic positions of modern life arising out of the breaking up of domestic relations. The drama starts with a young couple just wedded, whose future has but one very ordinary speck on its disk, that "Rex" is devoted to his work and his wife wants more demonstration in her husband. Both parties see the thickening cloud, but are powerless to dissipate it. "Rex" behaves fairly well. The day of deep disgrace comes later for him. The wife behaves badly, involves house and home, and finally dies with her child, but not until "Rex" had abandoned her. Then come his days of "deep damnation," despair of God and man, and dissipations manifold, from which he is rescued by a noble woman, "Patrice," who becomes his wife, and shortly after dies. The strong, fine point of the poem then comes out in the permanence of the moral and spiritual ascendency of "Patrice" over "Rex" after her death and in the life which gave him peace. This is all managed poetically, without dull didacticism and with much of the highest kind of art which is attainable in poems of this nature.

Poems; Antique and Modern, by Charles Leonard Moore (Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co.), is a collection of several extended poems on classical themes, with a few short ones. They show close study of Morris and the Swinburne school, and successfully reproduce the melodic versification of these poets. The theory of life is that found in Morris. "Herakles," besides dealing freely with the classic legend, does not at all hold to its ethic character, neither as contained in the ordinary story, nor as given in the famous apologue of Prodicus mentioned in Xenophon's "*Memorabilia*," and Cicero's "*De Officiis*." Life is the same empty circle that we find it in "Sigurd, the Volsung." It shoots out into the air with what force there is in it, dashes on its way, and then goes out like a meteor. "Herakles," in his reply to "Hermes," who offers him immortality, replies:

"Man centered in life's circle ever stands;
The moment is his own possession: wise
Is he who bends the vigor of his soul
To apprehension of the fugitive.
Strife is man's happiness; and when engaged,
What placid music, though much promising,
Can enter to his deafened hearing; what
Demand makes youth of immortality.
O, wisely builded for delight is life;
Brief; could aught charm that were unchangeable?
Bright; ever with new bloom, or with decay?
Pain has its own repr'eve, nor should it ask
Eternity to medicine a bruise.
O, I have felt in all tumultuous life,
Extreme of exultation or despair,
An equal passion of life; and now I feel
Sweet pleasure at the thought of the calm grave
And endless rest, forever unperturbed,
Abandoned by all throbbing impulses,
Into Oblivion's lucid arms returned.
Zeus-ward direct thee, Hermes; useless thy
Sweet-tongued solicitation, neither can
Dreams, omens, lightnings, all the employ of Zeus,
Commend my spirit to his call."

The death of "Herakles" is in full accord with his philosophy of life. Even classic poetry deserts him. Iris does not appear. Death comes because life ends. Feeling his end near,

"Faint he passed
Through the long, hollow-sounding, lonely streets,
Beyond the gated walls unseen and circled,
To where the sylvan-decked, descending slopes
Fell with their quiet shadows in a stream."

And here death meets him in the fashion of the new philosophy. There is no death, no going any whither. He simply goes to pieces like Dr. Holmes's "One Horse Shay."

"From out his face the rule of life and thought
Vanished. Grown one with Nature's growth, he knew
Here was his home, here was his horizon.
And for him, baring her mysterious limbs,
Nature's self saw he waiting. Suddenly,
His heroic frame, fulfilled of all desire,
Crashed backward in the arms of his sole mate."

A Four-Leaved Clover and Wayside Rhymes, by Clare Hoyt Burleigh (Boston: Geo. H. Ellis), is a collection of brightly-moving, sweetly-ringing verses, not lacking in imagination nor poetic feeling, which run naturally into pleasant vein of serious musing as in "My Cross of Moss." We notice some wrong accents, as in the line (p. 35)

"And the arbutus on whose cheek."

Arbutus is not an oxytone (*arbútus*) as it must be read in this line.

There is much poetic deftness and a clever knack of versifying in John B. Ketchum's *Stray Melodies and Songs of Sentiment*. They would hardly immortalize a poet, but they are amply good enough to give an author a standing within the charmed circle of the muses. The "Battle Prayer" on page 124 written "For the U. S. Army, 1861" would be better entitled a translation of Theodore Koerner's Battle Song. (New York: American Literary Agency.)

The Retrospect. A Poem in Four Cantos, by John A. Thomas Jones, is moral, prosy and unexceptionable. All the qualities of a soporific! (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

Brangonar. A Tragedy, from the veteran pen of George H. Calvert (Lee & Shepard, Boston; Chas T. Dillingham, New York), is a good old poem in the good old style, in which to have a good model was supposed to insure good work. The dramatic theme of *Brangonar* is Napoleon I and "his crowded and vivid career." The author has taken greater liberties than Shakespeare with his characters, but done so in obedience to his theory that for dramatic purposes "a period must be distilled and then re-embodied in the personages who created it." At all events, Napoleon would not recognize himself in the moralizings of the strictly didactic conclusion to which the drama is brought.——From the same prolific muse and from the same press, superbly printed and manufactured, we have *The Nazarene*, a new poem on a sacred subject, treated reverently.

....The work of J. Leonard Corning, M.D., on *Brain Exhaustion* (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.) does not seem to add much to our information on the subject. It belongs to that class of books written fully as much in the interests of the author's practice as from any studious endeavor to throw new light upon the questions involved. The style is often involved, and high-sounding phrases are used where simple English would be more impressive. Conclusions are announced in too much of an *ex-cathedra* spirit, as where the "Manual of Psychological Medicine," of McCosh, is compared with Hammond, and Macknish set aside without assigning reasons for opposite conclusions. The way that Mariani's coca wine is vaunted as a remedy for nervous disease will be beyond the comprehension of most therapeutists. We need more proof of the doctrines of Section ix. The universally received practice of free alimentation for nervous diseases is enforced. We are told that tobacco has, as its most constant effect, the causation of "lethargy of the ganglionic protoplasm," a phrase the author understands no better than do his readers. We do not doubt the ability of the author to do better; but it must be after years of closer study of an intricate subject.——Ellice Hopkins, the author of *Work Amongst Workingmen* (Whittaker, 3 Bible House, N. Y.), is one of those women notable for her good work with the wage class in London. No one can read this plain, simple-hearted narrative without seeing something of the secret of her power, or without receiving suggestions of very practical value for any work in similar directions. She shows the quality of real mercy, and deals with this class, not in a patronizing or mere sympathetic way, but knows how to address their manhood, to unfold to them the inevitable results of broken law, to vindicate God and the world as not cruel to them, while they are to themselves. Questions of evangelization, of social conditions, of overcrowding of saloons and coffee rooms, savings banks, etc., are wisely discussed. The more the book is read, the better for the people. ——I. D. Steele is well and favorably known by his "Fourteen Weeks" series of books on various branches of science and as many more on history. This book (A. S. Barnes & Co.) is an abridgment of another and an adjustment of it to laws as to instruction in schools as to alcohol. We regret to see as a frontispiece the old stomach pictures of alcohol, which are not sustained by modern pathology so as to be representative of lesions distinctive of an alcoholic irritant. That cancerous stomach never had a place, and the rest, although well intended, are not correct. We are sorry to say this; for, in the main, the chapters about alcohol are well prepared, and, with a few minor exceptions, true. Yet the author shows that his real ability in appropriating and digesting material from others is not wholly reliable when he seeks to be an expert in physics, chemistry, descriptive anatomy, geology, human physiology, zoölogy, botany and all history. It is too much to grasp. The book has in it many excellent points, and, if revised by a competent hand, would probably be a better book than the reviser himself would prepare.

——*The Emergency Handbook* bears the marks of genuine merit. Its author, Dr. Dixon (Lee & Shepard), Boston, evidently speaks from experience, and knows how to say briefly what he knows, and to stop at that difficult boundary line between what to tell the laity and what to leave for the doctor.——The strange title of *Eclectic Physiology*, E. F. Brown, M.D. (Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.) Cincinnati, merely denotes that the book belongs to an eclectic series. It is well prepared, both by author and publisher. The plates are unusually well executed. The chapter on alcohol is among the very best we have seen in any school physiology. The author has a logical and consecutive method of treating his subject and furnishes a book of great merit. ——*Brief Notes for Temperance Teachers*, R. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. (National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, N. Y.), will be found a great aid to all who desire to teach the leading facts as to alcohol. It is suggestive of methods as well as full of facts. We are glad to find an increasing care in this excellent society as to its publications. While there cannot but be some difference of view as to facts, yet we find nothing in this book which will be disputed by scientists or by those who have most closely studied the effects of alcoholic beverages.——*The Medical Legal Journal*, now in its fifth month, is ably edited and is a most valuable addition to medical jurisprudence. It is under the auspices of the Medico-Legal Society, of New York, and is thus likely to live. It is to be welcomed as likely to do much in aiding in proper legislation as to various matters in which law and medicine are allied. ——The May number of *The Sanitarian* has a valuable article on "A Perverted Will as a Factor in Insanity," by Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst, and a paper on the "Advisability of a National Board of Health," by Dr. Cahill, of the University of Virginia. The journal is edited by Dr. Bell, so well known as an able and devoted laborer in all sanitary matters.——*Your Home Doctor*, Fletcher (Wilson Brothers: Boston), is one of the books of domestic practice that could easily be spared from the list. It treats of domestic and botanical remedies, adding a treatise on suspended animation, the danger of burying alive, and directions for restoration. "1,000 persons buried alive by their best friends" is the sensational introduction to this part of the work. We have yet to hear of any person in the last century who has revived after being duly examined and pronounced dead by a competent physician. As to the rest of the book—the remedy for Barrenness is an example: "Bathe the body night and morning with weak rum and water, in which put a teaspoonful of honey, and drink a wineglass of a decoction of black-cherry bark in cider, diluted with two parts of water, before eating and retiring.

....*From Powder Monkey to Admiral* is one of Mr. W. H. G. Kingston's stories of naval adventure, and one of his best, full of stirring incident, but no less full of instruction, and inculcating moral as well as physical courage. The story was originally written for the *Boys' Own Paper*, and Dr. Macaulay, its editor, says, in an introduction to the book, that Mr. Kingston, though famed as a narrator of sea-fights, was a lover of peace, and that he declared, on undertaking to write for the paper, that he would not encourage the war spirit, though his story was to be of the sea, during the wars. A. C. Armstrong & Son are the American publishers.——If "From Powder Monkey to Admiral" be of Mr. Kingston's best, equally so is *Godfrey Morgan. A Californian Mystery* of Jules Verne's worst, wanting not only verisimilitude, but even a single character of sufficient interest to make the reader care what becomes of him. The story is not worth the forty-eight illustrations that are lavished upon it nor the good paper and print that Charles Scribner's Sons have expended on it. ——*Raising the Pearl* is another of James Otis's works, published in *Harper's Young People* and reprinted in book form, after it has run its course as a serial story. The author has shown a touch of Nature by not making the scamp of the story an utter scamp, but giving him a little wholesome and saving sense of gratitude.——Louise Chandler Moulton's *Firelight Stories* are sweet, good and helpful, and, barring the illustrations, are issued in a pleasing fashion by Roberts Brothers.——*Hannah Tarne* is the story of a young English girl and of her life at home and in Germany, by the author of "Mr. Greysmith." The story deals out poetic justice all around and ends with a wedding in true orthodox fashion. But can it be an English girl who loses her purse containing money and photograph in the railway carriage, and on its being returned to her by a stranger, a young Prussian officer, says, "I can only thank you again for your kindness, but," as a sudden idea struck her, "perhaps you will accept my photograph; it was taken just before I left London, and my relations thought it good"? Surely only Daisy Miller could do this sort of thing, and then answer the remonstrances of the German teacher with "I am *so* sorry; but I couldn't offer him the reward; could I? And I didn't know what to do. Was it very shocking? Ishould have given him the photograph if I had been at home." Even the American Mrs. Grundy is a little shocked at this English liberty. (Macmillan & Co.)——In *Soldier and Servant* (D. Lothrop & Co.), by Ella M. Baker, we have a fresh, breezy story of girl life and work, and aspirations for usefulness. Sometimes the breeziness is a trifle too fresh; but there is no stagnation to the story, which is wholesome and stimulating and frankly religious.——From the same publishers comes *Echoes from White House and Hospital*, by Anna L. Boyden, being a record of the experiences during our Civil War of Mrs. Rebecca R. Pomeroy, who went from Chelsea, Mass., to do hospital nursing. After some months of active service Mrs. Pomeroy was sent from the hospital to the White House to tend the sick in President Lincoln's family; and it is very interesting to see how her influence there is made to tell for the good of the "boys" rather than for her own comfort or advancement. From the White House she returned to her hospital duties, which she continued to fulfill till the close of the War, having "cared for over seven hundred patients and closed the dying eyes of nearly eighty." The story is valuable not for any literary grace or excellence, but for the lesson it teaches of singleness of purpose and of self forgetfulness.

....When some modern Plutarch begins to write a new "Parallel Lives" he will find no subjects more thankful than our own Bancroft and the German veteran, Leopold von Ranke. Both are historians "by the grace of God," and the first and highest of their branch in their countries. Both are octogenarians, with a fire and energy which scholars half their age might envy; both are in their old age doing work for which future generations will keep them in grateful remembrance. While Bancroft is now revising most thoroughly his history, Ranke, on the 21st of December, the day on which he celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday, had just completed the fourth volume of his universal history bearing the title *The Empire in Constantinople, and the Origin of the Germanico-Romanic Kingdoms*. This history is a phenomenon in the literary world; it embraces the results and researches of nearly four-score years, spent almost entirely in the study of this branch; and, following upon dozens of volumes devoted to the most minute investigations of special history, it can be fairly pronounced one of the most mature and ripe productions ever issued by the press of any country. It is the fruit of a life's earnest work. While his other works are mostly great workshops and tools, books of processes and inquiry, this is a work of results, and such results as are a most valuable acquisition to historical literature. The conservative spirit that shows itself on every page of Ranke's history is somewhat surprising. He treats with special delight the history of the Jews, but in doing so entirely ignores as foolish fancies the reconstruction theories of the new and radical school of Old Testament critics. He regards the greater portion of the Old Testament, even Genesis, as historical and reliable, and considers the contents and chronology of the sacred books of the Jews more trustworthy than those offered by the Assyrian and Egyptian scholars on the basis of real or pretended readings of the inscriptions, and has put a confidence in Herodotus again, which historians have not been accustomed to do of late. In short, both in method and results, the veteran historian of Germany, who is without a rival in his field in the whole wide world, lends the weight of his voice and influence to a *festina lente* cry over against rash radicalism in both profane and sacred history. As Ranke is still enjoying remarkable vigor of body and mind, the world of letters has reasonable ground to hope that the new universal history will not remain a torso, but will be completed by the master hand that began it. In less than two years four volumes, reaching down into the Middle Ages, have been issued, and at that rate a few years will see its completion. May good fortune speed the day!

...The July number of the *Methodist Quarterly Review* bears the name of its new editor, Dr. Daniel Curry. Neither its face nor its form has been changed, and even the editorial departments, which have been so interesting and valuable a feature hitherto, are retained. The quarterlies and new books are dealt with ably and vigorously, and though the readers will miss the peculiarities of the style of Dr. Whedon, they will have no reason to say that the high standard which he set up has been lowered. The first article is by Dr. Terry, the author of the excellent "Bible Hermeneutics," which we noticed some months ago. He gives the first installment of an able treatise on the "Higher Criticism of the Pentateuch," reaching the conclusion that it contains passages which cannot be properly attributed to Moses, and documents of various dates and authorship blended in a homogeneous whole; that its laws were either unknown or neglected in the period between the conquest of Canaan and the Babylonian captivity; that Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers indicate different stages of legislation, and that the priest code in Leviticus is fuller than that of Deuteronomy. These he recognizes as the positive results of criticism. We may expect him to point out, in the next article, the effect of the acceptance of these propositions. Dr. Baldwin, formerly of China, gives a second paper on the "Opium Traffic," in which he gathers up the results of the traffic, Chinese opinion in relation thereto, shows the relations of the United States to the iniquity, and points out what ought to be done. The Rev. J. C. Jackson attempts to show that simultaneously with the new birth a process of regeneration begins and goes on in the body—a needless and foolish waste of time and space in our opinion, though the article only occupies ten pages. "Westminster Abbey"—when will writers cease to surfeit the periodical-reading public with thousandtimes repeated descriptions of the minster?—is the fourth article, and there are five other contributions, geographical, biblical, and educational. The editor gives in the last his view of the late General Conference.

....The Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls have made a very creditable beginning for the reproduction entire of the voluminous work, in six royal octavo volumes, entitled, *Thirty Thousand Thoughts*, edited by the Rev. Canon H. D. M. Spence, the Rev. Joseph S. Exell, the Rev. Charles Neil, and provided with an introduction by Dean Howson. The work is designed to be a systematic collection "covering a comprehensive circle of religious and allied topics." The title-page makes a bewildering impression of the extent of the plan, which swells out vast and indefinite into the character of a kind of encyclopediac common-place book of illustrations from the whole field of theological literature. Vol. I, now issued, comprises selections on I, Christian Evidences; II, The Holy Spirit; III, The Beatitudes; IV, The Lord's Prayer; V, Man, and his Traits of Character. The plan of this volume is methodic and imposing, and although we should not ourselves have much use for such a collection, and do not consider it the best way of acquiring truth, or of getting at the treasures of theological literature, we cannot doubt that a real want is indicated by the great number of works of the same kind as this, though of lower pretensions, and far less elaborate in plan and execution. This is altogether the most extensive and best arranged work of the kind attempted, and we cannot doubt that it will, in the department of evidences, assist many doubting minds, and in parts, like those on the Beatitudes and the Lord's Prayer, prove to many others a great practical and homiletic assistance. In view of the enormous expansion of literature in the departments from which these selections are made, this at least can be said for works of this kind, that one has to make his choice between concentration on a limited few and second-hand acquaintance with all by means of the encyclopedia.

....We are much pleased with *Little Arthur's History of England*, by Lady Callcott, though we should not want our children to get this version of the Cromwell and Puritan history. The story is told with extreme simplicity, with enough detail to sustain its interest and to round out the proportions, and with a happy avoidance of flat phrases. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)——The Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, publish a convenient 32mo edition of the classic *Tales, Essays and Poems*, by Jane and Ann Taylor, with a capital memoir, by Grace A. Oliver, of the two women, who are, in a sense, canonized in the remark of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, that "the knowledge and love of Christ can nowhere be more readily gained by young children than from the hymns of these most admirable women."——In the "Famous Women" series, published by the same house (Roberts Brothers) we find a volume fully equal to the best of all that precede it, *Elizabeth Fry*, by Mrs. E. R. Pitman. This volume is not, like the other on the same subject recently noticed by us, a condensation of the two volumes of "Memoirs with Extracts from her Journals and Letters," edited in 1847 by two of her daughters, but an original volume, written out freshly. It makes no change in the portrait, but rewrites the whole with more regard to the leisure and strength of our busy generation. So far as we can see nothing is lost in the reduction, and we are now so much accustomed to hear the stern severity of the last generation denounced as barbarity that we do not care to object to this as a fault in this otherwise delightful volume.

....In *To Mexico by Palace Car: A Guide*, Mr. James W. Steele writes in sharp, clear, incisive style, like a man who knows the value of time and has what he wants to say settled in his mind. His pages are graphic as pictures, and it is difficult to doubt that he cuts everywhere into the heart of the subject. When we go to Mexico this book shall go with us; and, meantime, the most vivid pictures we have in our mind's eye of the country and its people are drawn from this little book, assisted, no doubt, to new vividness by the capital illustrative woodcuts it contains. (Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

....In our issue of December 13th ult. we gave a commendatory notice of the *Legends, Lyrics and Sonnets* of Frances L. Mace. (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.) The public seem also to recognize the author's merit, as a second edition of these attractive poems is now issued, enlarged by the addition of some new matter.

LITERARY NOTES.

"TARANTELLA," a new novel, turning upon the old Italian superstitions concerning the bite of a tarantula, will shortly appear in London. Its author is Miss Mathilde Blind.

....Miss Julia A. Eastman, who won the prize of a thousand dollars offered "for the best Sunday-school library book" by D. Lothrop & Co., has written a new tale just being included in the firm's popular "Young Folk's Library." It is highly praised.

....Some of the *fac-simile* copies of the first edition of Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar," now being brought out by Mr. Eliot Stock, of London, will be bound in wood, taken from the dining-room of "Dolly's Chop House," a favorite resort of Goldsmith when in London.

....Max O'Rell, the author of the amusing satire "John Bull et Son Ile," has written a letter to the editors of our friend, *The Critic*, assuring them of his French derivation, and that his little book was originally written in the French language. He also states that he translated it about a year after the first version was begun.

....Mr. Charles Woolcott Balestier, the author of the clever serial novel which recently ran an interesting course in *The Tribune*, entitled "A Potent Philter," has prepared a biography of Mr. Blaine, which is now being issued by R. Worthington, a sketch of the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency being added to it.

....An etching of Daniel Webster, by Samuel Hollyer and Auguste Barry, from the original by Ames, has just been published by Henry B. Bult, of this city. With heavy, strong lines, it brings out, as only an etching could, the massiveness of Webster's head and the strength of his features. From a mechanical point of view its execution is of unquestionable excellence.

....Mr. Andrew Chatto informed a London correspondent that Mr. Justin MacCarthy has received already over $25,000 profits as his share of the sales of his very popular "The History of Our Times," and that the work still sells excellently. The merits and drawbacks incidental to it were discussed in this paper some time ago. Nobody will deny its entertaining qualities; and in some respects it is a valuable book to consult.

....A correspondent of the entertaining "Notes and Queries" comments upon the fewness of common adjectives, nouns, and verbs or adverbs contributed to our language by fiction. Three words owe their origin to "Gulliver's Travels"—to wit, "yahoo," "lilliputian," and "brobdingnagian." The correspondent can hardly be correct in his memory when he claims that "benedict" is the only word so used, derived from Shakespeare.

....The inventory of the Dentu collection of books and rarities is now completed by the Parisian experts engaged. It comprises about 2,000,000 of volumes and 20,000 manuscripts. Many of the latter are exceedingly precious. Among the curiosities was the skull of Cardinal Richelieu, preserved in a handsome black velvet case. It was rifled, with the rest of the skeleton of the minister, from the college of the Sorbonne when the riots of 1848 occurred.

....One of the first journalists to recognize the genius of Elizabeth Barrett Browning was the late Richard Hengist Horne. Miss Barrett, as she was then, was introduced to him by a letter from his friend Miss Orme, inclosing a poem with a request for his opinion of the talent it exhibited. He secured its acceptance by Bulwer in a monthly and when, not long after, he received "The Dead Pan," the young poet's career was rapid, largely through his influence.

....Mr. Merewether, the Queen's counsel, who prepared for insertion in Anthony Trollope's fine novel, "The Eustace Diamonds," the legal opinion as to heirlooms, died very recently, in London. The request which induced a lawyer so carefully write such a chapter of a work of fiction is another instance of Mr. Trollope's attention to details. How often is the reviewer compelled to stop, in course of some otherwise admirable story, and, in aghast wonderment ask, with the grave-digger in "Hamlet": "But is this law?" his answer equally often being "Marry, it is. Novel-writers' law," which is like no other kind upon earth.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

[Owing to the bewildering variety recently introduced into the size and form of printing paper, the old designations of books, as 4to, 8vo, 12mo, etc., give so little indication of size that we shall hereafter, for the present, at least, give the measures of books in this list in inches and quarters. The number first given is the length.]

Outlines of Psychology, with Special Reference to the Theory of Education. A Text-book for Colleges. By James Sully, M.A., author of "Sensation and Intuition," etc. 8x5¼, pp. xxiv, 711. New York: D. Appleton & Co.....

Lal. A Novel. By William A. Hammond. 7½x4¾, pp. iv, 466. The same.....

Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Vicinity. With Maps. 6¾x4¾, pp. 363. The same. 0 50

College Greek Course in English. By William Cleaver Wilkinson. 7½x5, pp. 302. New York: Phillips & Hunt; Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe..... 1 00

How the Bible was Made. By the Rev. E. M. Wood, D.D., author of "Methodism and the Centennial of American Independence," etc.

6¾x4¼, pp. 263. New York: Phillips & Hunt; Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe..... 1 00

A Vindication of the Mosaic Authorship of the Pentateuch. By Charles Elliott, D.D., Professor of Hebrew in Lafayette College. 6¾x4¼, pp. 274. The same..... 1 00

Critical and Exegetical Handbook to the Gospel of John. By Heinrich August Wilhelm Meyer, Th.D. Translated from the Fifth Edition of the German by the Rev. William Urwick, M.A. Revised and Edited by Frederick Crombie, D.D. With a Preface and Supplementary Notes to the American Edition by A. C. Kendrick, D.D. 8¾x5¾, pp. xviii, 555. New York: Funk & Wagnalls..... 3 00

Himself Again. A Novel. By J. C. Goldsmith. 7¾x4¾, pp. iv, 286. The same.....

Marmion. A Poem in Six Cantos. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. With Notes and Appendix. From the latest Edinburgh edition. 7x4¾, pp. 312. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.....

The Lay of the Last Minstrel. A Poem in Six Cantos. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. With Notes and an Appendix. From the latest Edinburgh edition. 7x4¾, pp. 232. The same.

A Boy's Workshop. With Plans and Designs for In-door and Out-door Work. By A Boy and His Friends. With an Introduction by Henry Randall Waite. 6¾x4¾, pp. 221. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co..... 1 00

Kitty Kent's Troubles. By Julia A. Eastman, author of "Striking for the Right," etc. 6¾x4¾, pp. 468. The same..... 0 25

The Hudson River Route. New York to West Point, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga Springs, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal and Quebec. Illustrated with Maps. (Taintor's Guide Books.) 6¾x4¾, pp. 137. New York: Taintor Bros., Merrill & Co..... 0 25

Northern New England and Canada Resorts. A Handbook for Tourists and Travelers. Illustrated. (Taintor's Guide Books.) 6¾x4¾, pp. 137. The same..... 0 25

The Poetical Works of John Milton. With Explanatory Notes, etc. In two volumes. 6x4. Vol. I, pp. 408. Vol. II, pp. 387. New York: John B. Alden.....

Camping and Cruising in Florida. By James A. Henshall, M.D., author of "Book of the Black Bass." Illustrated. 7¾x5, pp. xvi, 248. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co..... 1 50

Domestic Problems: Work and Culture in the Household, and the Schoolmaster's Trunk. By Mrs. A. M. Diaz. 7x4¾, pp. 336. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co..... 0

Among the Chosen. (American Novel Series.—No. 5.) 6¾x4¾, pp. 217. New York: Henry Holt & Co..... 1 00

The Corruptions of the New Testament. By H. L. Hastings. 7x4¾, pp. 80. Boston: H. L. Hastings; London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, Limited.....

Venus's Doves. A Novel. By Ida Ashworth Taylor. (Franklin Square Library.) 11x8, pp. 62. New York: Harper & Bros..... 0 20

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY CENTURY.

This magazine for August is, as usual, the Midsummer Holiday Number. It is especially notable for the beauty of its illustrations, for short stories, anecdotal papers, out-of-door sketches, etc., adapted to the vacation season. It contains the

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Religious Intelligence.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE BELFAST COUNCIL.

Our account of the Council last week closed with the vote on Thursday on the reception of the delegates of the Cumberland Church. After that prolonged discussion the subject of foreign missions was introduced by Dr. Murray Mitchell, of Edinburgh, in his report of the Committee on Missionary Co-operation. Admirable papers were read on the subject by Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, of Newark, N. J., and Dr. James Brown, of Paisley, Scotland. The subject was continued in the evening by papers by Dr. David Irving, New York, and Dr. W. Fleming Stevenson, of Dublin. The last mentioned paper was received with oft-repeated applause and unbounded enthusiasm. Stirring missionary addresses were delivered by Drs. Chamberlain, of China, McDonald, of Calcutta, Swanson, of Amoy, Paton, of the New Hebrides, Messrs. Faulds, Laus, Martin, Boswell, and others. Dr. John Hall, of New York, moved a resolution, expressing the earnest hope that there may speedily be a large increase of missionary zeal and effort among all the Churches connected with the Alliance, and that the desire for union may assume a more practical form.

Friday, the fourth day, was occupied in the morning with the report of the Committee on Continental Churches. Professor Blaikie, of Edinburgh, presented the report, showing that £13,446 10*s.* 5*d.* had been raised for the Waldensian Church and invested in good securities by the Waldensian treasurer. An effort was made to raise £5,000 for the Bohemian Church, which had not yet been entirely successful. It was hoped the amount might soon be secured. Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, presented a similar report from the American Church. These reports were followed by addresses from several continental delegates and others, and an appropriate resolution was adopted, reciting the facts, continuing the committees and recommending the cause.

The evening session was devoted to the Colonial Churches. Interesting addresses were delivered by John Cavan, of New Brunswick, and William Cochrane, of Canada; Dr. A. Hay, of Queensland; the Rev. James McGaw, of Victoria; James Cosh, of New South Wales; Thomas Watson, of Otago, and J. Frazer, of New South Wales.

Saturday was devoted to an excursion to Giant's Causeway. It was a delightful day, marred only by the sad accident to the Rev. Dr. Irving, of the Foreign Board, New York, who fell from an Irish jaunting car and broke his leg. There is no need for anxiety, however, as he is in good hands and has every prospect of speedy recovery. The first week of the Council was brought to a happy and harmonious conclusion.

The Council reassembled on Monday, after the recreation of Saturday and the rest of Sunday.

Dr. Matthews, of Montreal, presented the report of the Committee on Statistics. This was a very elaborate document, full of valuable information. The statistical tables are more or less imperfect, yet they show a grand total of 63 organized bodies, 1,207 presbyteries, 186 synods, 23,821 congregations, 1,561 mission stations, 21,251 ministers, and 2,750,400 communicants. The totals of missionary statistics are 1,065 foreign agents, 3,625 native agents, and 72,396 communicants. The thanks of the Council were cordially given to Dr. Matthews for his great pains in the work.

Prof. H. C. Alexander, of Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, then read a paper on the "Qualification of Candidates for the Christian Ministry," followed by Prof. B. B. Warfield, of Allegheny, on the same subject; the latter especially was well received. The Rev. Principal King, of Manitoba, then read a paper on the "Training of Students for the Ministry" and was followed by Prof. J. G. Murphy, of Belfast. These papers were discussed by Dr. Cochran, of Canada, Dr. W. C. Roberts, of New York, Principal McVicar, of Montreal, Professor Salmond, of Aberdeen, Principal Brown, of Aberdeen, Professor Calderwood, of Edinburgh, Dr. Long, of Glasgow, and Principal Cairns, of Edinburgh. The feeling was strongly in favor of a high standard of ministerial training, more thorough critical study of the Scriptures, better scientific and practical education. Professor de Visme, of Paris, read a paper on the "State of Theological Teaching in France," and Prof. R. B. Welch, of Auburn, on "Ministerial Piety." These papers were discussed by Professor Monod, of Montauban, Principal Cavan, of Toronto, Professor Young, of Allegheny, Dr. Brown, of Paisley, and Professor Watts, of Belfast. It was urged on the one hand that ministers should preach with authority, and on the other that the Christian people had the right of private judgment whether the preachers give them the Word of God or not.

The evening session was devoted to Romanism and Ritualism. Many of the Council thought it was a matter of impropriety to use it for an attack on Romanism in Ireland, and that the question of the use of liturgies should be granted only one man, and he an extreme antagonist of liturgies, to read his paper as a tail to the kite of a Roman Catholic discussion. However, the program was carried out without opposition. The Rev. H. Magee, of Dublin, discussed the special difficulties and claims of Ireland; and was followed by the Rev. C. H. Morell, of Dungannon.

Dr. C. S. Pomeroy, of Cleveland, read a brilliant paper on "Romanism in the United States," and was followed by Dr. Burns, of Halifax, on "Romanism in Canada," Dr. R. M. Patterson, of Philadelphia, of our neighbor, the *Presbyterian Journal*, concluded the evening with a clear and forcible discussion on the danger to "Protestantism from the Revival of Ritualism." He aroused a good deal of opposition by his attacks on the ritualism of Psalm singing, as well as opposition to all responsive reading, written prayers and sacramental forms. The discussion upon the subject was reserved for Wednesday, when Dr. Brown, of Paisley, Dr. Bishop, of Orange, N. J., Mr. Burrows, of Nova Scotia, Dr. Briggs, of New York, and Dr. Waters, of Newark, spoke in favor of an occasional liturgy; and Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, Dr. Smith, of Edinburgh, Dr. Young, of Pittsburgh, Principal McVicar, of Montreal, Dr. Roberts, of Elizabeth, N. J., Dr. Bomberger, of the German Reformed Church, and Dr. Petticrew, of Ireland, against liturgies.

The seventh day of the Council was introduced by a report of the Committee on Admission of Churches recommending the admission of the Free Evangelical Church of Geneva, on the terms of the Edinburgh resolution. It was agreed to unanimously. The following report on foreign missions was then presented:

"That, inasmuch as union and co-operation in foreign missionary work are, in manifold respects, of exceedingly great value, the Council rejoice to learn that the Churches connected with this Alliance have generally expressed an earnest desire for as large a measure of such union and co-operation as it may be found possible to maintain. Further, the Council, having respect to the fact that various topics of great practical importance in the prosecution of foreign missionary work still require earnest attention, appoint two committees for the purpose of considering and reporting on such questions. In particular, inasmuch as there are two questions that appear to be of special importance in connection with union and co-operation in missionary effort—viz., the constitution of mission presbyteries and the relation of the mission churches to the home churches, the Council feeling the importance of encouraging self-development and self-government in native churches, thankfully recognize the amount of union already realized or in progress in China, Japan, South Africa, Trinidad and New Hebrides. The Committee are instructed to approach the supreme courts of the various Churches connected with this Alliance with the expression of the Christian and brotherly regards of the Council, soliciting at the same time an early expression of their views and suggestions on these important topics. Further, in view of reported restrictions and hinderances to missionary work in various fields, the Council agree that, in the event of an executive Committee being appointed at a subsequent meeting, it be part of the duty of such Executive Committee to adopt means for the removal of hinderances and for the deliverance of preachers and converts from persecution. Finally, the Council rejoice greatly because of the accounts brought to them from afar by their beloved missionaries, and, acknowledging with heartfelt gratitude the goodness of God in so graciously blessing the efforts made for the furtherance of the Gospel in all the world, the Council would remind their brethren in the fellowship of the Lord that an adequate response to his call will never be given until every Christian who has received the Gospel owns that for this Gospel he is a debtor to the Christless world, and, in a spirit of self-sacrificing love, prays, works and gives for the universal extension of the Kingdom of God, and they, therefore, express the earnest hope that, with a new consecration of heart, ministers office-bearers and members of churches will endeavor to the utmost of their ability to fulfill the commandment of Him to whom all power is given in Heaven and in earth."

This was followed by a grand debate opened by Dr. Murray Mitchell, of Edinburgh. He said, with reference to missionary co-operation, there were three plans that had been in operation. One way was that missionaries from Europe were formed into presbyteries, and thus went on in connection with the whole Church. The opposite view to that was that supported by the Southern Presbyterian Church of America. It was that the foreign missionary had nothing to do with the native presbytery. The third way was that existing in Japan, where there was no dependence on the home Church. Whatever view was taken there were three great ideas of the Church that were known to their missionary friends. They must trust to self-government, self-support, and self-extension in the native churches.

Dr. Rutherford, of Kentucky, advocated the plan of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Dr. Swanson, of China, advocated the third plan. Professor Smith, of Edinburgh, Mr. McDonald, of Calcutta, Dr. Hays, of Colorado, Dr. Moore, of Texas, Professor Calderwood, of Edinburgh, the Rev. James Cosh, of New South Wales. The discussion was decidedly in favor of co-operation on the foreign field, but the Council was not prepared to urge either of the three plans to the exclusion of the others.

The next topic was the report of the Committee on the Eldership. This was presented by James Croil, of Montreal. Professor Chancellor, of Belfast, then read a paper on "Qualifications and Duties of Elders." This was followed by a powerful paper on "Lay Help in Church Work, including Deacons' and Woman's Work," by Dr. J. M. Gibson, of London. The whole matter was then discussed by Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, Dr. Hall, of N. Y., Dr. T. Y. Killen, of Belfast, Dr. Charteris, of Edinburgh, Dr. Hays, of Colorado, Thomas Sinclair, elder, of Belfast, Dr. Petticrew, of Faughanvale. The result was the appointment of a committee, Professor Charteris chairman, to report to the next council, in London, on the subject of "Woman's Work in the Church, and the Scriptural References Thereto."

The evening session was devoted to papers on "Sabbath Observance," by Dr. H. B. Wilson, of Corkstown, Ireland; "Home Missions," by Dr. Adam, of Glasgow; "The Work of the German Church in the United States," by Dr. Benj. Baustman, of Reading, Pa.; on "Sabbath Schools," by Dr. Worden, of Philadelphia, and Elder J. N. Cuthbertson, of Glasgow; on "Temperance," by the Rev. R. H. Lundie, of Liverpool, and Dr. R. F. Sample, of Minneapolis. The Council adjourned at a late hour.

The eighth day was opened with the report on the desiderata of Presbyterian history, Prof. A. F. Mitchell convener. The report laid stress on the movement to publish the Wiclif manuscripts now in Vienna and Prague, and urged that the Alliance encourage this important work. Dr. Briggs, of New York, and President McCosh, of Princeton, and Principal Brown, of Aberdeen, supported the report, and it was unanimously adopted.

President McCosh, of Princeton, read a paper on "The Place of Religion in Colleges," after which the Council permitted him to give his farewell address.

Dr. Roberts, of Elizabeth, then read a paper on American colleges. This was followed by a discussion, in which President Hurd, of Illinois, Principal Cavan, of Toronto, Dr. Hutton, of Paisley, Dr. Junkin, of Charleston, and Dr. Apple, of Lancaster, took part.

At the evening session the practical work of the Church came into consideration. Dr. J. R. Johnston presented a paper on the press, Dr. Waters on missions in large cities. This was followed by an address of great power and eloquence by Dr. Long, of Glasgow, on the same theme. This was the best specimen of oratory the Council witnessed, and it made a profound impression on the audience.

Dr. W. Johnston, of Belfast, then read a paper on the "Duty of the Church Toward her Orphans"; Dr. Nixon, of Wilmington, on "Congregational Life and Work," followed by an adddress of Dr. John Hall, of New York, on the same subject.

The ninth day of the Alliance was the closing day. The chief item of business was the completion of the organization of the Alliance. After a long and careful and sharp discussion the program submitted by the Committee on Organization was adopted, with sundry modifications, as follows:

"The Committee of the Council appointed to consider this subject and to report, beg to submit the following sketch of an extended constitution, adapted to the present condition and needs of the Alliance:

"I. Executive Commission.—There shall be appointed by the Council at each meeting an Executive Commission, consisting of not fewer than fifty members, a quorum of which, to consist of seven members in each section, shall reside within reach of a convenient place of meeting, which shall have for its chief purpose to carry out the objects of the Alliance, during the intervals between the meetings of Council. This Commission to be divided into two or more sections—viz: a European section and an American section, each of which, again, shall have power by a majority vote to add to its number and fill vacancies. They shall also endeavor to secure the organization of auxiliary Alliances. It shall be for the consideration of the Executive Commission whether separate auxiliary Alliances shall also be formed for the Continent of Europe and the Colonies of Britain, or whether these shall be included in sub-sections under the other two. The Commission shall report to next meeting of Council, giving an account of all its sub-sections and operations.

"II. Objects of Commission.—The objects of this Executive Commission shall with due regard to the constituent Churches be, more specifically, such as the following:

"(*a*) To carry out the decisions of the Council.

"(*b*) To superintend the printing and publication of its proceedings.

"(*c*) To communicate with the Churches of the Alliance. All communications of Committees with Churches shall be transmitted through the Commission.

"(*d*) To gather necessary or desirable information.

"(*e*) To send deputations to Continental or Colonial Churches, or to mission-stations, where the occasion calls for it, and the funds admit.

"(*f*) To intervene as may be necessary in behalf of missions or missionaries or Churches where obstructions are put in their way or where missionaries or converts are subject to persecution.

"(*g*) To hold public meetings in order to, so far as may be deemed expedient, make known the objects of the Alliance and communicate information regarding it.

"(*h*) To aid standing committees by supplementing their number when the services of convener or members may have been lost through death, sickness, or removal; and to render to committees such other aid as may be in their power.

"(*i*) To arrange program for the following meeting of Council.

"(*j*) To receive the commissions or credentials of members of Council.

"(*k*) To get papers, especially Reports of Committees, necessary for the use of the Council printed in good time.

"(*l*) To raise the funds necessary for the work of the Alliance.

"III. Secretary.—The Executive Commission shall have power to appoint a Secretary, who shall assist the Executive in carrying out all these operations. The Secretary to receive a suitable salary, to be determined by the Commission. He shall divide his time between the two sections of the Alliance, and shall direct his attention to all the matters which belong to the Executive Commission. He shall help to raise necessary funds, and shall act as Stated Clerk of the meetings of Council.

"IV. Finance.—The ordinary revenue of the Commission shall consist of gifts of individuals, churches, and legacies from two sources. (1.) The Churches of the Alliance shall be asked to raise the sum of one pound, or five dollars per annum for each delegate whom they are entitled, according to the number of their charges, to send to the Council. (2.) Donations and annual subscriptions shall be invited from individuals, in such sums as they may be able and willing to give. In ordinary years the sum to be aimed at as the income of the Alliance shall be £1,000, or $5,000; and in years when the meeting of Council is held

£1,500, or $7,500. Out of this fund shall be paid all the expenses of the meetings of Council which are not strictly connected with the accommodation of the Council and its members. Until the arrangements for a stated income are sufficiently advanced to enable the Executive Committee to engage a Secretary, an arrangement shall be made with the present clerks to carry on the business of the Alliance.

"V. COMMITTEES.—In the appointment of standing committees, care should be taken that a quorum of members reside within reach of the convener, and these shall obtain, by correspondence, the opinions of members residing at a distance. It shall be a positive instruction to conveners of Committees to transmit their reports to the secretary, in time for their being printed and put into the hands of members before the meeting of the Council.

"VI. LITERARY ORGAN.—The Executive Commission shall consider the desirableness of an organ, whether occasional and free of charge, or monthly, at a cost not to exceed four shillings, or one dollar per annum. The Executive Commission shall, if they see fit, make arrangements for the issue of this organ, and shall have a right to devote a portion of this income toward conducting and maintaining the journal."

A large and fairly representative commission was immediately appointed, which assembled after the adjournment and immediately proceeded to business. Thus the Alliance enters upon a higher stage of existence, and maintains a permanent organization; for, during the interval, the Commission is clothed with the entire power of the Alliance.

There was an hour's discussion on temperance, closing with the adoption of a resolution in favor of temperance, but without committing the Alliance to any particular theories for its enforcement.

The thanks of the Council were given to Dr. Blaikie for his devotion to the *Catholic Presbyterian*, which had failed from a lack of interest in the Churches, and the general feeling that such an organ for the Alliance was unnecessary.

The evening session was devoted to an address by Principal Brown, of Aberdeen, on "Personal Consecration," to the usual votes of thanks, and the valedictory address by Principal Cairns, of Edinburgh. The last was a strong address of great fervor, richness and power.

Biblical Research.

PROF. C. M. MEAD writes us from Halle:

Mr. Lawrence Oliphant's discovery of a new place for Elijah's altar on Mount Carmel will, I think, need to be fortified by better reasons than those given in THE INDEPENDENT of April 10th, before the traditional opinion will be likely to be surrendered. Although I have not visited the place where he has found a pile of stones looking like an altar, and can, therefore, not judge what impression it would make, yet on the face of it the case he makes out is anything but strong. The positive reason is the existence of this apparent altar, which, however, he does not regard as the original altar, but which, he thinks, may have been erected on account of some ancient tradition that this was the scene of Elijah's contest with the prophets of Baal. The reason would have some force if the existence of some such ancient tradition could be proved. Otherwise, the reasoning is rather circular; the stones are made to prove the tradition, and then the tradition is made to account for the stones. But the negative reason on which the chief reliance is placed by Mr. Oliphant is the fact that from the Mukbrakah the Mediterranean is in full view, so that Elijah's servants would not have had to "go up" in order to look for signs of rain. This has force only on the assumption that Elijah was praying on the very summit where the altar (according to tradition) stood. Should it be said that, according to I Kings, xviii, 42, he had gone, after the slaughter of the prophets, "to the top of Carmel," it may be replied that, according to verse 44, Ahab was somewhere above him—most likely at the place of the altar. Elijah need only have been a short distance lower down, where the sea may have been hid by trees or some intervening knoll. This simple and natural conjecture removes all the difficulty which is found with the traditional site. Besides, is it probable that an altar would be built in a hollow rather than on a summit? Dean Stanley, though he does seem to locate the scene of the contest around the Fountain of Elijah in "the upland sweep" east of the summit, yet, at the same time, explicitly accepts the traditional account as correct, however impossible it may be to reconcile him with himself. His whole account of the matter, however, is confused and worthless, and was apparently written after his recollection of the details had become dim; and his dependence on Van de Velde only led him into worse confusion. I published a full discussion of the subject in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for 1873, after having twice visited the place itself; and to this I may refer anyone who cares for further particulars.

....Dr. Fritz Hommel, Privat-docent in Munich and co-editor of the new *Assyrian Quarterly*, is engaged on a large work, whose progress will be watched with interest by semitic and biblical scholars. It is a first attempt at a comprehensive encyclopædia of the Shemitic languages and people. The first volume has made its appearance, and on account or its intimate connection with the problems of early Jewish history, as also on account of its thorough and apologetic manner of dealing with these, has attracted deserved attention. Volume I contains a general introduction, treating of the ante-Shemitic civilizations in Egypt and Babylon, and is soon to be followed by Volume II, in which the first appearance of the Shemitic people in Northern Babylonia, the Hebrews (Abraham), the Assyrians and their relations to Israel, the Phenicians and their new Babylonian kingdom down to the exile, will be described. In Volume III the Aramaic people, before and after Christ, the semitic Abyssinians, as also the Christian literatures of the Syrians and Ethiopians, with constant references to the Coptic and Armenians, will find a place. Volume IV will treat of the Arabs before Mohammed and the first century after the flight, and Volume V will complete this work by bringing the history and literature of Arabia down to the present time. Dr. Hommel, although not yet thirty, gives promise of being able to complete so great an undertaking. He is a man of tireless industry and unbounded enthusiasm for Shemitic study. Although the first volume is not faultless and has not been received with undivided enthusiasm, yet this could not be otherwise, as it covers a field in which necessarily speculation and hypothesis must operate, sometimes more than facts. In matter and manner it naturally differs *in toto* from Renan's "*Histoire Générale des Langues Semitiques*," although the author adopts Renan's thesis concerning the original monotheism of the Shemitic tribes.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

AT a meeting of the Cabinet in Washington, last week, it was decided to take prompt measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States. An order will be issued prohibiting the importation from all infected countries for a period of at least ninety days. President Arthur has issued the following proclamation:

"Feeling it my duty, I hereby call upon all persons who, under existing systems in the several states, are intrusted with the execution of quarantine regulations to be diligent and on the alert in order to prevent the introduction of the pestilence which, we all regret to learn, has made its appearance in some of the countries of Europe between which and the ports of the United States intercourse is direct and frequent. I further advise that the cities and towns of the United States, whether on the coast or on the lines of interior communication, by sound sanitary regulations and the production of cleanliness, be prepared to resist the power of the disease, and to mitigate its severity. And I further direct the Consuls of the United States in the ports where the pestilence has made or may make its appearance to exercise vigilance in carrying out the instructions heretofore given, and in communicating to the Government of the United States any information of value relating to the progress or treatment of the disease."

....The Republicans of New York and Boston held coincident meetings on Tuesday evening of last week in ratification of the nomination of Blaine and Logan. *The Tribune* estimates that fully 5,000 persons were present at the New York meeting, which was addressed by William M. Evarts and Senator Hawley. The Boston meeting was presided over by Governor Robinson. The principal speakers were Henry Cabot Lodge, John D. Long, and Senators Dawes and Hoar.

....Middletown, Conn., celebrated the centennial of its incorporation as a city on Tuesday, July 14th. There were 20,000 spectators present. The feature of the day was a parade four miles long. Middletown was one of the five cities in Connecticut that were formed in 1784, and one of the fourteen in the Union incorporated at that time.

....Nine cars of an excursion train jumped the track on the Connotton Valley Railroad, near Canton, O., on Sunday last, and were thrown into four feet of water. Twenty-two persons were injured, but none fatally. The loss to the railroad company is about $3,000.

....The plans for the Garfield monument which were accepted have been modified by George Keller, the designer, so as to take away much of the austerity which characterized the original plan.

....The story of Greely's suffering and rescue is given in full in another part of the paper.

FOREIGN.

....The cholera epidemic in France is not abating. In Marseilles alone nearly 800 deaths had occurred up to Sunday, the 20th inst. In Toulon during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock Sunday evening, forty-six deaths were reported, and in the same time 171 cases were received in the hospitals. The Prefect of Marseilles said, last week, that over 46,000 inhabitants had fled from that city by the railway and 20,000 by roads leading out of the city. On Saturday three cases of the disease were reported in Paris, and two of them proved fatal. There have been five deaths from the disease in the Department of the Lower Alps. The fumigation of the railway stations at Toulon, Marseilles and Paris has been discontinued, as it proved a useless precaution. The Academy of Medicine in Paris decided, by a unanimous vote, that a land quarantine in France is impracticable. The health officers of London have held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a hospital service throughout the city, so that in case of the appearance of cholera the patient can be immediately cared for. The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have agreed to co-operate in measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into their territories. Switzerland has expressed its willingness to guard the French frontier in order to examine all persons and goods crossing it. Hospitals for the accommodation of cholera patients have been formed at Chiasso, Switzerland, and Luino, Italy.

....Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons, last week, that the Financial Committee of the Egyptian Conference had completed its labors and was ready to submit its report to the Conference which, it was hoped, would meet on the 22d inst. It is said that the commission has voted unanimously, with the exception of England, to reject the plan for a reduction of the Egyptian land tax and the interest on the Egyptian debt. The preparations for the expedition to Khartûm by way of Sûakim and Berber are nearing completion. A train of narrow gauge trucks and passenger carriages for the railway over the desert to Berber have been shipped at the Royal Arsenal for Sûakim. The passenger trucks will each carry twelve soldiers and a brakeman. They are iron-clad and have loopholes at the sides. The War Office is inviting non-commissioned officers to volunteer for service in the Autumn campaign in Egypt. The Mudir of Dongola telegraphs that he has received a dispatch from General Gordon, dated June 22d, saying that Khartûm and Sennaar were safe. General Gordon had 8,000 men under his command, and asked that reinforcements be sent to him.

....It is officially announced in Paris that China has given France the first measure of satisfaction. A dispatch from Pekin says that the *Imperial Gazette* of July 16th published a decree in accordance with the terms of the convention of May 11th. In this decree the Emperor orders the Chinese troops to evacuate Lao-ki, Lang-son and Coa-bang, and to withdraw to this side of the passes leading to Yunnan, Kwang-ton and Kwang-si. The evacuation is to be completed within a month. The situation at Pekin has become critical, owing to the occurrence of stormy disputes between Li Hung Chang and Tso Tsung Chang in regard to what action should be taken in view of the attitude of France. Admiral Courbet, commanding the French fleet, is threatening Foo-chow. The appearance of the French fleet in Chinese waters has had the effect of strengthening the peace party at Pekin. The question of granting the indemnity demanded by France is being discussed. The indemnity was reduced by Prime Minister Ferry to 50,000,000 francs. This amount should have been pledged by the 19th of July.

....The following was the program laid down for the demonstration at Hyde Park, London, on Monday last, in favor of the Franchise Bill: "The procession will form on the Thames embankment, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will march, six abreast, to Hyde Park. It will be composed of eight sections representing the different trades, and twelve sections comprising various political clubs. There will be speaking at the park until six o'clock. The addresses will be made from seven different platforms. The putting of resolutions favoring the Franchise Bill will be announced simultaneously from the different stands by a bugle call, when it is expected they will be adopted unanimously." The Tories are organizing counter demonstrations to the movement favoring the Franchise Bill, to be held in London, Liverpool and Manchester.

....The Electoral College, of Mexico, dissolved its session on July 15th, and the members followed by crowds with a military band, proceeded to the residence of General Diaz to inform him of his unanimous election to the presidency. Patriotic speeches were made and great enthusiasm prevailed. The bells of the city were rung in honor of his election. General Diaz will assume the duties of the office December 30th.

....The Governor of Sonora telegraphs that the yellow fever at Guayamas is a mild type and is not spreading.

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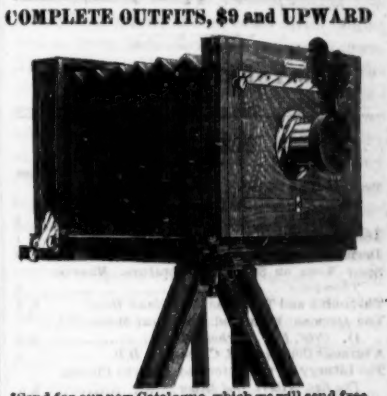

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The Independent.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

NEW YORK, July 24th, 1884.

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THE CONCLUSION REACHED.

ALTHOUGH we go to press a few hours before the meeting of the Conference of Independent Republicans, the conclusion which they will reach is so certain that we can speak of it as if it were already uttered. There is no difference of opinion, and the considerations which were urged last week have been only the expression of all, and will certainly control the Conference. Between Blaine and Cleveland it is possible to choose only Cleveland. Cleveland himself has politically just such a record as a reformer likes and as a placeman hates. There is in his political career no reason to object to him, but every reason to accept him. He represents with great singleness the idea of administrative reform, which is the only idea just now worth anything in government, and which the Republicans threw away when they nominated Blaine. Between the two, we say, the man who wants to see the principles of administrative reform fearlessly applied to the national government can only choose Cleveland. The only possible question would be whether the fact that he has been nominated by the Democratic Party, which is, as Mr. Curtis says, hungry, very hungry, and thirsty, very thirsty, would not compel us to reject the best candidate it could present and to nominate an independent ticket.

But this seems unwise, if not impracticable. The object of Independents is not only to protest, but to protest effectively against the Republican nomination. If the man nominated by the Democratic Party is just such a one as we want, and was selected intentionally because he was such a man, selected as a reformer against the fierce opposition of the baser elements of the Party, then the Democratic Party should have the credit and the benefit of its act, just as the Republican Party must accept the discredit and the injury of its act when it as deliberately selected the candidates against whom those who had reform at heart directed their hot opposition. We cannot well reject the independent reformer, Grover Cleveland, because a party with a hitherto bad record has approved him. Our two objects are to elect a reformer, if possible, and also to teach our own party that it must stand by its ideals if it wants the support of the men who created it. Both of these objects can be better achieved by voting for Mr. Cleveland than by setting up an independent candidate of no better political principles and record, and who would be sure to be defeated. The defeat we could stand well enough, if that were necessary; but with a candidate like Mr. Cleveland, who represents principles which in this canvass are vastly more important than all others, a defeat is not necessary. We may just as well have a victory.

But we say again what we said last week, and what needs to be emphasized beyond all misunderstanding, that it is as original, lifelong Republicans that we vote for Mr. Cleveland; not because he is a Democrat, but because he is the better Republican of the two candidates. Therefore, we waited last week and would not declare ourselves hastily for Mr. Cleveland until it should appear that those who reject Blaine and Logan could as Republicans, and on a Republican platform (and so not on either of the Chicago platforms), cast their influence for the candidate of a party for which they have no respect. The Conference this week sets us right here. Its recommendation coincides with the Democratic nomination, but we support it as Republicans, Independent Republicans, and not as Democrats. Not even Grover Cleveland leads us into that organization.

We may here answer some questions that will be put to us.

Do you intend to make a hot and bitter personal canvass for Cleveland and against Blaine? Not at all. Our sympathy is too much divided, even if we thought such a style of canvass decent. Our affection holds fast for the Republican Party, whose candidates, wherever suitable, we earnestly hope to see elected. It is only its Presidential ticket that we reject. It will be our duty to enter on no tirades, to call no names, to offer no abuse, not even to burden our columns with political matter, now that the issue is fairly presented, but from time to time, without fear, to present temperately just exactly what there is in the record of the two candidates which makes us choose the one or refuse the other.

Is there anything in the private moral character of either of the two candidates which should forbid honorable men from voting for them? We only know their public moral character. As to their private moral character rumors are sure to be started against both. Our duty is to presume them false. We have seen no evidence of their truth. We have waited a full week after both nominations have been made to see if any such rumors would be substantiated by anything which would bear record. We expected nothing and nothing has been offered. As it stands we can be concerned only with the political principles and public life of the two candidates as they stand on record.

Another question that is asked us is whether the temperance issue is not the chief one, and are these men temperance men? Should we not seek a prohibition candidate? That is a serious question; but we answer it easily. We are sorry to say that we believe neither of the candidates is a total abstainer. Both drink and offer wine, although in Maine Mr. Blaine is, like every one else there of all parties, a supporter of prohibition. But while prohibition is, in our view, a state question of the first importance, it is absolutely out of national politics. Prohibition is not a question that is at all in the control of Congress, but must be settled by the states, in the exercise of their sovereignty. Our Constitution does not give it to the national Government. The most rapid progress will be made by keeping it as far as possible out of national politics, and by pressing upon both parties in state elections the duty of home protection, and, where that fails, aiding either party that will assume the task of securing temperance legislation.

We, then, give our influence in this campaign for Grover Cleveland as the representative of administrative reform and not of the Democratic Party.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

NEVER more deeply have we felt the poet's words,

"So swift trode sorrow on the heels of joy,"

than on receiving the news from the "Thetis" and the "Bear": first the announcement "Greely rescued"; then, "Six only saved."

The long suspense for the fate of the expedition ends. It has been more painful even than that so lately felt for DeLong; for hope lingered that his ship might return, nor were renewed alarms forced upon us by the known successive failures of attempts to rescue a deserted party. Schley's outfit gave occasion for the cordial expression from a whole people in the words "A million for the rescue." Congress met the President's recommendations by its unprecedented grant of an unlimited appropriation. The Navy Department judiciously administering it, has secured all within man's power; fainting men have been revived at their last hour; most of the heroic dead, disentombed from ice prisons, have been brought back to their home resting places; and the scientific work of the Polar Expedition, executed so largely by the hands of the dead, has been entirely saved for science.

We doubt whether any reader of the story brought home by the few survivors, and told in our columns to-day, will lay it down with a word unread. Too much of hard work is shown, too much heroic endurance, too much stern disappointment in men looking out vainly for justly expected rescue, and, at the close of two Summers, finding no supplies stored for their exhausted life; mind and heart become too restless to pause till all is learned. In the conflicting feelings of joy over the saved, and the work accomplished, with the bitter cries for the many who have needlessly perished, there comes up in every heart an unsatisfied inquiry as to the responsibility for the shadows on this heroic page in American history. Fidelity gilds the record of those Arctic hours, but a more than wintry cloud overhangs the planning and equipment of the expedition which brings this record of eighteen silent sleepers. Where shall this responsibility be justly fixed?

If we are to accept the judgments of Maury and Bache and Henry and their collaborators in science, it cannot be safely said that either the original idea of this exploration or the point selected for it was unwise. Maury justly urged for like American explorations that "expeditions sent to explore unknown seas have contributed largely to the stock of human knowledge." Bache shared like sentiments in sustaining Kane and Hayes, and when the first proposition came out to establish a "permanent" post at the extreme North, the revered Henry wrote:

"I am predisposed to advocate any rational plan for exploration and observation within the Arctic Circle. As to the special plan of establishing a colony of explorers and observers, to be continued for several years, I think favorably. Much labor has been expended on this subject, especially with a view to reach the Pole; yet many problems connected with physical geography and science in general remain unsolved.

"With regard to a better determination of the figure of the earth, pendulum experiments are required in the region in question.

"The magnetism of the earth requires, for its better elucidation, a larger number and more continued observations than have yet been made; to complete our knowledge of the tides of the ocean, a series of observations should be made, at least for a year; for completing our knowledge of the winds of the globe, the results of a larger series of observations than those we now possess are necessary, and also additional observations on temperature. The whole field of natural history could be enriched by collections in the line of botany, mineralogy, geology, etc., and facts of interest obtained with regard to the influence of extreme cold on animal and vegetable life. All of the branches of science mentioned above are indirectly connected with *the well-being of man*, and tend not only to enlarge his sphere of mental pleasures but to promote the application of science to the arts of life."

Nor was the selection of the site for Greely's party unwise. Discovery Harbor had been occupied by one of the English exploring ships of 1875, and very favorably reported on by its officers, as showing abundance of game and prolific vegetation and verdure in the Arctic Summer. Greely happily found the same, sustained his party on this and on his home supplies through two Winters and more, and probably could have kept them through a third season. Trustingly he obeyed instructions to *return*, no other Arctic expedition having spent so long a time in such high latitudes without a case of serious harm. The object of the exploration and its localities then were not unworthy or unwisely determined, nor, we should add, were its original supplies of provisions, sanitary appliances or scientific means. The Signal Service must be credited with full foresight here.

But graver errors in judgment must be admitted. They were forcibly presented by the "Proteus" Court of Inquiry, convened Nov. 8th, 1883, by order of the Secretary of War, and composed of Generals Benet and Poe, Colonel Ayres and Major Goodfellow, the last named being one of Kane's companions of 1855. The charges by that Court of "nine errors and omissions," seem sadly confirmed by the history now before us, and despite of all the just commendation of the other labors and results of our Signal Service, these will be again painfully accepted by the unprejudiced readers of the report.

Their chief specifications may be summarized and accounted for as follows: The first error was in not submitting in 1882 sufficient plans and estimates to Congress for organizing a relief expedition of two vessels, thus to diminish largely the chances of failure. To this the chief signal officer placed the plea in bar that the reluctance of Congress to grant appropriations deterred him from asking the money necessary for two ships. The plea was not admitted. Two ships should, indeed, have been sent out from the first, or none at all. Every one of our Arctic explorers, beginning with De Haven, (whom Secretary Preston in 1850 warned not to remain out two Winters, even with two ships) either has had them, or, failing of this for want of funds, has entailed the sending out of other vessels for relief. Even Hall, who was impulsive rather than discreet, earnestly plead for a companion to the "Polaris." "He meant," says Admiral Davis, "to maintain occasional communication with the civilized world, report progress and *receive aid*." But the Signal Service failed to perceive the necessity of sending out even the second relief single ship till May, 1883, leaving no proper time for its full organization; and when sending it ordered "only one commissioned officer." This failure to provide seasonably, at the first departure of Greely, and afterward for the relief ships successively, an organization sufficient to provide for the safety of so perilous an expedition, combined with and resulting from a "persistent unwillingness" to co-operate with or receive assistance from the Navy, was the grave basis of the finding of the Court. It brought about all the loose instruction to Garlington; it urged him to hasten forward without *caching* the supplies which would have been so sustaining to the now lost ones. It can seemingly have been the result of two things only—a jealous unwillingness of any participation in a noble object, by the advice or share of control by the very class of men who alone can work a ship in the ice floes, and, secondly, a want of sufficient Arctic knowledge. The first of these errors ran through the whole history, and reappears, indeed, in some degree, even in the Report of the Board of Relief, the minority of whom would have sent soldiers with Schley. On the "Proteus," it threw on an army officer the responsibility of putting the ship in the crushing pack. The lack, *somewhere*, of judgment founded on Arctic knowledge is clear in the bare naming of "Sept. 1st" as the date of Gree

ly's leaving his post. No one would suppose that this date could have been ever penned; for even the superficial reader of Arctic exploration has promptly said, a retreat begun so late from that latitude is impossible. The Chief of the Signal Service accounts for it as not originating with him. But the head of so responsible a bureau must always be expected to control the judgments of others in such a point as this, and in all others, including the establishment of supplies on the "Proteus's" voyage up, in place of omitting this through an acknowledged mistake when instructing Garlington that Greely's means would be exhausted unless the "Proteus" pushed on. These and like sad errors of judgment bring us mourning to-day.

What the Arctic explorer, Kennan, says in the *Herald* of the 18th is true:

"If Lieutenant Greely and his party had all returned in safety to the United States, as they might have done had they been properly supported, their Arctic record, in point of skillful management and success, would have been unparalleled. No other Arctic expedition has ever spent two consecutive Winters and part of a third in such high latitudes, and achieved such results without a casualty or a single case of serious sickness. If Lieutenant Greely had found at the mouth of Smith's Sound the shelter and food which he had a right to expect there, he would probably have brought his entire party back to the United States in perfect health after three Winters in the highest northern latitudes that have even been reached, and after a series of sledging campaigns, which, for boldness and skillful execution, have rarely, if ever, been surpassed."

Honor to the brave whose imperishable records are their lasting memorial. But the fullness of honor cannot fill empty chairs at the homes where the eighteen of the twenty-four might be. From one such desolated fireside the words already come to us: "What care we for honor when our brother perished for want of food?"

Yet, as ever, true and lasting good must come out of the evil. Demonstration has been made that even further north than this colony was posted, human life and labor may be safely maintained. America is again in the advance in scientific research. The Coast Survey with all scientific men await the pendulum comparisons, always of first import; hydrography and other branches of science await the reduction of continuous observations by the best of instruments; geographical boundaries are extended; and the lessons of experience, though severely taught, will not be lost by the two branches of our national defense.

In almost every previous case harmonious co-operation between our Army and Navy has distinguished the American service. It will continue; and the lessons of such prompt execution at our Brooklyn Yard of orders from the quick discernment and personal superintendence of the Secretary of the Navy will be a lasting gain to officers of both branches. They will co-operate in any future explorations which the history of this expedition does by no means debar from the North.

THE LAST CASE OF EXTRADITION.

The story of this case, in its essential items, can be told in a very few words. Eno, as the President of the Second National Bank of this city, had in his lawful custody the funds of the bank; and, being tempted to embark in stock speculations, he misappropriated and embezzled and lost these funds to a large amount, and sought to conceal, and for a time did conceal, the fact by a series of falsifications in the accounts of the bank. These facts constitute the crime of which he is guilty. The discovery of this crime led him to flee to Canada; and he was there arrested, and for a time held, on the charge of forgery, with a view to his extradition and delivery to the authorities of this state, for trial and punishment. Judge Caron, of Quebec, before whom the case was brought on a writ of *habeas corpus*, recently discharged him from this arrest; and this finishes the story, so far as the pursuit of justice is concerned, unless Eno shall, of his own accord, come back to this state.

We never had any doubt, in view of the facts as known to the public, that the story would end just as it has ended. The effort to get Eno back into this country, under the pretext of charging him with forgery, was virtually an attempt to mislead the Canadian authorities in the interpretation and application of the tenth article of the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain. The effort has failed as, according to law, it ought to have failed. There is no doubt that Eno as an embezzler deserves to be severely punished for his crime; and it is a pity that the justice of this state cannot get hold of him. But it would be a greater pity to bring him back to this country by a virtual fraud against the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

It is true that, according to the Penal Code of this State, there are three degrees of forgery, and that Eno was indicted for forgery in the second and third degrees, and, perhaps, also true that the acts charged against him in the indictment, would, if proved, constitute the crime of forgery in one or both of these degrees. It is to be remembered, however, that the statutory offense of forgery in this state, in the second and third degree, is not the forgery of the common law, which was evidently intended by the two governments when placing forgery in the list of extradition crimes, and that the acts of Eno, which are simply acts of embezzlement, do not constitute forgery in this sense, any more than arson or burglary is forgery in the sense of the treaty. Neither of the contracting parties can, by a local statute, so enlarge the treaty import of the term as to make it embrace other acts unknown to the common law as acts of forgery, and then on the basis of this enlarged import of the term claim extradition for these other acts as being acts of forgery. This sort of claim is precisely what was attempted, and what very properly failed of success, in the case of Eno.

If the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain desire to extradite fugitive criminals from the territories of each other for embezzlement, or any other crime not enumerated in the treaty of 1842, the proper course is to revise the existing treaty, or, what would be better, to make a new treaty. The case of Eno decided in Canada, that of Tully recently decided in this city, and that of Windsor decided in 1869 in England, ought to put an end to all further attempts, in either country, to extradite, under the present treaty, persons on the charge of forgery, when the real offense is simply that of embezzlement, which, under this treaty, is not an extraditable crime. Embezzlement ought to be such an offense, but it is not; and this is a good reason why the treaty should be changed, or superseded altogether by a better one. It is a matter of surprise that the two countries have gone along now for more than forty years with so imperfect a treaty on the subject of extradition.

VICTORY OF THE POPULAR PARTY IN NORWAY.

The latest advices from Norway bring tidings of a victory of the popular party so sweeping and complete that it can hardly be called anything less than a revolution. Certainly no political event in the North since 1841 can be compared to this in importance. When the pillars of the old bureaucracy finally began to waver the whole structure was leveled to the ground in the short space of two months.

A ministry like that recently impeached, composed of ultra-conservatives, every one knew that the people would not accept. That the King, nevertheless, appointed such a one, could hardly have been anything but an experiment based on the hope that the people would be satisfied for the time being by their triumph in the impeachment, and that they had hardly a purpose more serious than that of harassing the government. The cool and resolute bearing of the assembly, however, soon convinced the King of his error. He then returned to the capital, and summoned to his presence the man who has frequently been named by the Left as the only man whom they regarded able to effect a compromise.

O. J. Broch has for thirty years or more been looked upon by the whole nation as the personification both of science and practical wisdom. The first authority in pure mathematics, the soul and leader in most great practical enterprises from the publication of improved text-books to the building of railroads, telegraph lines and canals, he has loomed up as a semi-mythical greatness in the minds of the people and has been the friend and counselor of patriots and statesmen.

When it was rumored that he was summoned to the Royal Palace a thrill of surprise and joy passed through the assembly, and a smile settled down upon the careworn face of its President. Such a man could hardly have any political views but those of the center to which he was understood to belong, and upon him must be placed the responsibility of reconciliation. He undertook it with his accustomed loyalty; but it soon became evident that there were not men enough of his stamp to form a new cabinet. The long struggle seems to have pushed the strongest men who take part in politics to one or the other of the extremes, and left the weaker and more negative natures in the center. Broch could not find the men at once able and willing to undertake such a task. He was unable to form a ministry.

There was nothing left for the King to do but to bow to the "great commoner," Johan Sverdrup; and, as it seems, he did it gracefully. Everybody was taken by surprise; and yet, we think, only a small minority was dissatisfied. No one can doubt the patriotism or ability of this long-tried leader. He was elected to the Storthing in 1851, and no effort of his enemies has been able to defeat him at any subsequent election. He became the leader of the opposition almost as soon as he entered the House, and has never for a day lost the confidence of his party. He has been President of the House for many years, and his popularity is now, though he is sixty-eight years of age, greater than ever.

The government is, therefore, now in the hands of the Radical leader; but he is no hot-headed enthusiast. His age and experience, as well as his unsullied name, will be a guaranty of good government. Now that he has reached the highest possible honor, and bears the weight of responsibility, he will feel it his duty not to crush his opponents, but to reconcile parties and give the country that rest and prosperity which confidence in its government only can insure.

It is almost as difficult to penetrate the causes of such a change as to predict its consequences. But we believe that indirect influences from this country have given a greater impulse toward popular self-government in Norway than any other cause. In 1814 our institutions were faithfully studied by the framers of the Norwegian Constitution, and, ever since then, influences from this country have increased, we may say, in geometrical ratio. To-day there is not a family so secluded among the Norwegian mountains as not to have been animated by a deep interest in the political institutions of the land where so many friends and countrymen have found welcome and welfare. How bitterly that influence has been combated by the party that is now overthrown by its power history may never be able fully to relate. And, when the sober eye of history shall search the records of the past seventy years it will probably have lost all pride in displaying the malignity which has animated opposition to American ideas. The immigrants, and the sons of the immigrants in this country, feel a personal share in this triumph of liberty in their ancestral home. The mails and the cables are carrying a stream of congratulations over the sea.

It is also supposed that the King has been largely influenced in his recent concessions to the people of Norway by monitory voices from the ruling classes in Sweden. The struggle in Norway has commenced to attract attention in the brother nation, where the people have hitherto shown less disposition to assert their rights in opposition to the old monarchy. But democratic ideas are contagious, and no quarantine or sanitary precautions of this kind will avail in the long run.

So complete a revolution has rarely been effected without bloodshed. Every one felt that the people would be victorious in the end, but no one expected that the end was so near or that the triumph would be so complete. The Constitution of Norway is no longer a rigid, lifeless corpse, as the King had hoped to make it by his absolute veto. Parliamentary government, with all that that implies, is the result of this victory. Norway is as free as England, and, besides, is free from the incubus of an old nobility.

The King has at last yielded to the will of the people; and it seems, not in that sullen, irritated mood with which he received the impeachment this Spring, but with a bow and a gracious smile. By this course he will win the hearts of the people, strengthen his dynasty, and will experience the truth of his grandfather's motto—"the love of the people is my reward."

PROTESTANTISM IN POLITICS.

The great movement of the sixteenth century, which was led by Martin Luther, and out of which have grown the Protestant sects of Christendom, had its origin in a religious bolt. That bolt, traced to its final principle, consisted in the assertion and the exercise of the right of private judgment, as against the pretensions, assumptions, usurpations, and corruptions of the Catholic Church. Martin Luther was a religious bolter, and so was Melancthon, and so were their associates and coadjutors. Though they belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have lived and died in the same, they refused to bow to its authority as infallible, or to acquiesce in its enormous abuses and corruptions. Their action embodied the great principle which lies at the basis of religious Protestantism. That principle, stated in a word, is that, in matters of religion, every man, subject to the authority of God, is the supreme and final judge of his own duties. Protestantism, in religion, is built upon this fundamental truth.

Nor is this great truth limited in its application to religion. It operates with equal potency and equal pertinency in various other relations of life. Take, for example, the question whether the citizen and the voter in a free government, who may be allied with a political party because that party has, on the whole, best represented his views, shall, in a particular instance, accept its platform of principles as set forth by a convention speaking for the party, and support the candidates nominated by the convention. The thick-and thin partisans who go it blind, many of whom are more concerned about the spoils of victory than anything else, usually answer this question in the affirmative. Their party is their Pope, and, for all practical purposes, authoritative and infallible. They bow down to this party Pope, and vote the ticket and sustain the platform. Their one supreme theory in politics is to stick to the party and vote with it. The mere name is enough for them. They believe what the party convention says, and the candidates of the convention are sure of their support. If they are Democrats, they always go with the party; and if they are Republicans, they always vote the Republican ticket.

There is, however, another class of citizens—which, we think, in this country, is rapidly increasing—who, though not indifferent to the just claims of their party, and never disregarding them without regret, nevertheless claim the right to judge for themselves of their own political duties, and when their party, through its convention, presents unfit candidates for office and a bad platform to condemn both and refuse their support to both. Allegiance to mere party is not their supreme political idea. What they demand as the condition of their support is that the party principles shall be right, and that the candidates commended to them shall have a record that entitles them to support; and if these conditions are not supplied, then they refuse to vote with their party, and may abandon it altogether. These citizens and voters are Protestants in politics. They do in this relation just what Martin Luther did in a different relation. He bolted the platform of the Pope and the Church of Rome; and they bolt the platform and the ticket of a party convention. The principle of action is the same in both cases.

The bolting right, whether in religion or in politics, is inherent and inalienable; and the exercise of it, upon proper occasions, is the only effectual way in which a dissenting minority can impose the needed

restraint upon the majority. We concede, in all questions that depend simply on numbers, the right of the majority to have its own way and carry out its own purpose. But when that way and purpose come in conflict with the conscience of a minority, then that minority, whether it consist of one man or five hundred, has an equal right, by just and proper methods, to oppose the will of the majority. This is just what those Republicans who cannot conscientiously support the Blaine and Logan ticket, are doing and mean to do. They do not complain of the manner of the nomination; but they do protest against the men nominated and against the kind of politics which they represent; and, in order to make this protest the most effective in its influence upon the future, they intend to withhold their votes from these men, whether they cast them for any other candidates or not. If those who run the Republican machine this Fall expect to whip these dissentients into line, they will find themselves mistaken. Their purpose is that the Republican Party shall take a higher moral stand in political action, or live, if it live at all, without their support.

Editorial Notes.

The publication of the views of Prof. James Woodrow, of the Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. C., on Evolution, has raised a discussion which will not soon cease, and which is very likely to end in his forced retirement from the Seminary. *The Central Presbyterian*, of Richmond, means to be fair. It says:

"In order to be strictly just, and to form a fair judgment, it is proper to remember that Dr. Woodrow does not stand alone among evangelical divines in the Church in the entertainment of these opinions (and this may be gathered from the discussion in the late Belfast Council), and it is only necessary to read his article to see how specious and plausible his views are. Even as stalwart an opponent of the Evolution theory as Professor Dawson accepts the Nebular Hypothesis, and believes in the evolution of the Planetary System."

After a considerable scientific argument, such as our contemporary delights in, it seems to conclude, though it does not say so, that a man who believes as Professor Woodrow does, has no right to teach in a theological school of the Church. It says:

"It appears to us that all our received theology is sapped at its very base by the destruction of the individuality of Adam, and his relation to us as our federal head. If the theory of Professor Le Conte and Professor Woodrow is correct, we should have to rewrite the Confession of Faith, and explain on some new principle the introduction of sin into the world, and our responsibility for that sin. We should have to frame a new theory of Redemption, and when we had learned to believe that the first Adam was not an individual, but the primeval generation of soul-endowed men, we might have to revise our theology about our relations to the second Adam, and might probably be brought to the conclusion by some future investigators that we had also been deluded in our belief in his individuality and the reality of the scenes enacted on Calvary."

The Christian Observer, of Louisville, gave up almost all its space last week to the subject. It makes no disguise of its belief that Professor Woodrow ought to be removed. It regards it as hardly honest that he should remain. *The St. Louis Presbyterian* and *The South Carolina Presbyterian* speak in a similar tone, and we do not see that he is defended except in *The Southern Presbyterian*, of which we believe he is an editor. As we said last week he will probably have to go; and we think it hardly proper that there should be such a chair in a Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary as that which he has held for some years as "Professor of Science in connection with Revelation."

Mr. Blaine's letter, though unusually long, is a carefully prepared and well worded document. This fact is apparent on its face. The one subject which he takes special pains to emphasize, and to which he gives more attention than to any other subject, is the tariff question. His statement on this point is in the main correct. The contrast in respect to a protective tariff which he draws between the two parties is a true one. Their respective records show its truth. We thoroughly believe in the protective principle which he so strongly states. Our chief, indeed our only criticism here, is that he overstates the case, and does not take into the account at all various other causes, besides a protective tariff, which have largely contributed to the growth and prosperity of the country. The result is by no means due exclusively to tariff protection, but has been greatly aided by other causes not mentioned. Mr. Blaine undoubtedly intends, so far as he can, to make the tariff question the prominent issue of the campaign, and in this way divert attention from the objections to his personal and official record. The Democrats and those Republicans who, on account of this record, refuse to support him, are not likely to accommodate him in this respect. The record of Mr. Blaine himself, and not his views in regard to the tariff, constitutes the great difficulty which Independent Republicans feel in giving him their support; and they cannot, with any consistency, pass by this record in silence. His statements in regard to our "internal commerce," as compared with our foreign commerce, considered with reference to their relative importance, are all true. What he says about our foreign policy is cautiously said, and we do not see that it need give anybody alarm. It is not dashing or brilliant, or in accordance with his usual style of saying and doing things. His reference to the Southern States is shrewd and designed to conciliate the Southern mind and win votes in the South. He speaks of the Civil Service, and what he says is in the right direction; but, unfortunately, he has no record on this subject that puts him in the class of reformers. He dodges the currency question, just as the Republican and Democratic platforms do. Of the Chinese question he says nothing, and in this is better than the Republican platform, which, like the Democratic platform on this subject, is simply infamous. He uses the language of truth about Mormon polygamy, and closes his letter with an emphatic utterance in respect to the sacredness of the ballot and the rights of all citizens in casting it.

We assume that those Republicans who refuse to support the Blaine and Logan ticket, not because it is a Republican ticket, but because, though the ticket of the Republican Party, it is not, in their judgment, worthy of support, do not mean to merge themselves with the Democrats and practically become members of the Democratic Party, even for this election. Many of them will vote for Cleveland and Hendricks as the nominees of that party, and some of them will probably not vote at all for President and Vice-President; and, whichever course may be taken, the design will be to put on record a practical protest against the nomination of Blaine and Logan, and against the political methods of which they are the fitting representatives. These Republicans bolt the Presidential ticket of their own party because they cannot conscientiously support it. What they demand in the candidates, as the condition of their support, is a better character, and better assurance as to the policy that will be pursued, than is furnished by this ticket. The Republican Convention that nominated the ticket was thoroughly notified of this demand beforehand, and utterly ignored and disregarded it, probably hoping that dissatisfied Republicans would, in the course of the campaign, be whipped into line under the influence of the party lash, and for mere party reasons support a ticket which they honestly condemned. It now looks as if this hope was not to be realized. The men who are engaged in this bolt do their own thinking, and are not likely to abandon the position which they have taken for moral reasons. They care very little about the epithets heaped upon them by extreme Republican partisans. They are not seeking for the spoils of office, but are seeking for a higher and better standard of character in the incumbents of office, and mean to pursue the object, no matter what becomes of party organizations.

It seems to be conceded on all hands that Governor Cleveland must carry the State of New York or be defeated, while Mr. Blaine may lose the state and not be defeated. What, then, is the prospect as to the result in this state? The popular vote in this state for General Garfield in 1880 was 555,544, as against 534,511 for General Hancock, which shows a majority of 21,033 for the former. The vote for Mr. Cleveland, when he was chosen as Governor, in 1882, was 535,318, or just 807 votes more than General Hancock received in 1880, while that for Secretary Folger was but 342,464, showing Cleveland's majority to be 192,854. If we take the figures of 1882 as the guide, then there would be no doubt about Governor Cleveland's election this year; and, if we reason from the figures of 1880, then he will as certainly be defeated. Neither set of figures, especially in view of the election of 1883 in this state, when the Republicans carried both houses of the legislature, can be assumed as a sure guide for this Fall. The result of the pending election in this state is, and, until after the election, must be placed in the category of uncertainty; for the reason that it depends upon two factors, neither of which can now be measured with any accuracy. One of these factors is the extent to which Republicans will refuse to vote for the Blaine and Logan ticket, and the other is the extent to which the Democrats will pursue the same course in regard to Governor Cleveland. Both parties are more or less divided in respect to their candidates, and the party in which the division is least is the one most likely to win. Which is that party? At present nobody can tell. This we think a fair view of the question.

The true and just theory in regard to the election of a President of the United States is that the candidate for whom more votes are cast than are cast for any other candidate should be the President, and that all persons who are legal voters should have an equal opportunity to cast their votes. This would make the election Republican and Democratic in the truest sense, and give a fair expression to the popular voice. The system of electing the President by electoral colleges, as provided for in the Constitution, has several times defeated this result. It may be that the majority of the electoral votes will be one way, while the majority of the popular votes will be the other way. When this is the fact, as it has been on several occasions, the electoral votes misrepresent the prevailing preference of the American people, and really give the country a minority President. This we regard as a most serious objection to the whole system of electoral colleges. There is a worse evil than even this; and that consists in the horrible system of proscription and intimidation by which the Democratic Party in the Southern States prevents the colored voters in those States from freely casting their ballots. This is a wrong and an outrage that cannot be too severely denounced, and that no party can tolerate and yet have any proper claim to justice and decency.

A somewhat amusing point is made by Dr. Dio Lewis in an article, in *The North American Review*, on "Prohibition and Persuasion." He says:

"Prohibitionists miss their great opportunity in not prosecuting adulterations. An adulteration is a fraud; and a fraud is always a crime. Officers can go anywhere in search of a fraud, and all drinkers would cheer on the attack. A vigorous prosecution of adulterations would paralyze the whole trade."

That passage is as full of suggestions as an egg is of meat; and we pick up but two or three. Why should Prohibitionists be in such haste to do what would make "all drinkers cheer on their attack"? Are they in league with the drinkers to help them get comfortably drunk? Then, how would "a vigorous prosecution of adulterations paralyze the whole trade"? It might the wine trade; but who imagines that pure lager beer or whisky or gin or rum or brandy could not be supplied easily enough in sufficient quantities, if adulterations were prevented? Kentucky would gladly take the whisky contract. That is what Kentucky raises corn for, to make pure whisky. Then, again, how would Prohibitionists make anything by stopping the putting of water or acid or fusel oil into liquors? It is not these things that make the drink curse, but the pure, unadulterated whisky or other liquor, itself. It is the genuine alcoholic liquor which is the destructive poison. When a man is trying to stop the free sale of corrosive sublimate there is no sense in telling him that he makes a mistake in not trying to prevent the adulteration of the poison with saltpeter, or even with Paris green or arsenic. The adulteration makes the stuff no worse. It is as bad as it can be to begin with. Prohibit the pure liquor itself, and then you prohibit all the adulterations with it. If anybody has the notion that he can drink pure liquors any more safely than the adulterated, we Prohibitionists have no interest in getting him his beverage pure.

A letter from the Rev. John Davis, of Lexington, Mo., gives us information which pleases and surprises us. We had spoken of the Roseland Park celebration of Independence Day as a unique survival of the celebrations almost universal fifty or more years ago. Our attention had been called, in all our reading of the newspapers, to only one other partial celebration, that at Tammany Hall, where Hon. S. S. Cox delivered an eloquent and patriotic oration. But Mr. Davis writes us:

I venture to affirm that on the 4th inst. there were a round thousand of celebrations throughout this land that rivaled in every essential respect the proceedings you publish in The Independent of July 10th.

I speak for my own county of Lafayette. Herein were held four celebrations, at Lexington, Concordia, Higginsville and Odessa, these points averaging about sixteen miles apart. I attended the last mentioned, and about 1,200 souls were supposed present—perhaps the least attendance at the four. At these places the Declaration of Independence was read, something, by the way, conspicuous for its "inaudibleness" at Woodstock. At Odessa I listened to some orations that for eloquence, pertinence and patriotism were the peer of any you publish at the Woodstock proceedings, though the speakers could boast of no national reputation. I listened to an argument on "Constitutional Government" from an attorney of the Lexington bar, and another on "Questions of the Hour," from a lawyer of Kansas City, that were not only the intellectual equal of "Columbus, his Place in History," "Parks, Forests and Highways," and "Memorials and Footprints of Columbus," but vastly more pertinent to the teaching of Independence Day.

I thus intrude upon your patience in no captious spirit, but to enter a quiet protest against the claims of Roseland Park to monopolize the wisdom, the eloquence, the patriotism of this country on each recurring Independence Day.

All honor to Lafayette County, Mo.

Gen. James Grant Wilson sends us the following unpublished letter of Christopher Columbus. We do not learn what is the authority for its genuineness, nor where it is preserved. General Wilson reminds us, in a private note, that the signature is not in the form which he usually employed. There is a surprising tone of confidence about the letter, and the reference to the "famous land" is remarkable. He says:

The following remarkable letter just received from Spain, and never, so far as I am aware, hitherto published in English, is a translation from the original, written in Spanish by the great Admiral, two days before he sailed from the Bar of Saltes, near Palos, in search of "that famous land." It was addressed to the Doge of Venice, to whom Columbus had previously made proposals of discovery, as he had also done to the governments of Portugal, Genoa, England, and France—proposals that were deemed but the extravagant dreams and demands of a mere adventurer or visionary.

Jas. Grant Wilson.

Magnificent Sir:—Since your Republic has not deemed it convenient to accept my offers and all the spite of my many enemies has been brought in force to oppose my petition, I have thrown myself in the arms of God our Maker, and he, by the intercession of the saints, has caused the most clement King of Castile not to refuse to generously assist my project toward the discovery of a new world.

And praising thereby the good God, I obtained the placing under my command of men and ships, and am about to start on a voyage to that famous land, grace to which intent God has been pleased to bestow upon me.

And I thank you for all your kind acts, and beg that you will pray for me.

Chris. Columbus.

The following note from the Secretary of the National Prison Association will properly introduce the first of a short series of articles by one of our most competent official experts on our penal system:

To the Editor of The Independent:

My Dear Sir.—The article that I send you herewith is one of the most careful studies of our penal system that I have ever seen. It is written by a gentleman who has most favorable official opportunity for studying the matters of which he writes. While not fully agreeing with its conclusions touching the Elmira Reformatory, I can vouch for its facts and its figures, and most emphatically indorse its plea for centralization of authority in the management of our penal institutions. Jails, penitentiaries, prisons, reformatories all ought to be a part of a well graded prison system, dominated by the reformatory idea. The management of these institutions should be centralized, and the operations unified. Since the centralization act of 1877, by which all the English prisons were brought under the direct control of the Home Office, there has been a marked decrease of crime, and the cost of management has been reduced. At all events, a right step toward centralization of prison management would do much to break up petty partisan interference in the county prisons and penitentiaries, and would give greater dignity and efficiency to a branch of our penal system (rather no system) that now makes of county jails centers of political corruption, and of both jails and county penitentiaries "crime schools at the public expense."

I hope you will publish the article, and that it will be widely and thoughtfully read. The same evils that exist in this state exist in most other states of the Union, and in the name of justice and humanity cry out for a speedy remedy.

I am yours truly,

Wm. M. F. Round.

Possibly to a Kentuckian the wonderful classical names, utterly meaningless and inappropriate as they are, would seem as odd as the names which are familiar to him in his own neighborhood. Those names of Southern creeks, and forks, and neighborhoods are vastly more racy, and smell of the soil. We give from the mouth of a United States revenue officer, in Eastern Kentucky, a genuine account of a route he took on one of his trips to gauge whisky. "Leaving home," said he, "I went up Yellow Creek, then down Cubbage, then to the head of Black Snake, thence up Rackitt's Creek to Martin's Fork, thence down to Harlan Court House; from there up Poor Fork to Luny Creek, thence to Oven Fork, across Pine Mountain to Kingdom Come, down to Colly, then to Lockhouse Creek, then by way of Leatherwood to Carr's Fork, then to Quicksand and Troublesome, to Hazard, up Big Creek to Mackintosh, then, by way of Bull Creek, to Hell for Certain"; and then he went on to mention faster than the writer's power could follow him various other creeks, forks and rivers which we cannot distinguish, but which bear such names as Pigeon Roost, Roaring Paunch, Meat House, Devil, Bark Camp, Stinking, Browny, Cutskin, Greasy, Bullskin, Grapevine, Bluehole and Goose, just within the counties of Whitley, Knox, Bell, Harlan, Letcher, Leslie and Perry, Ky. Any one of these names is in danger of being given to a Baptist or Methodist Church, and probably many of them have already been thus consecrated. That is where language is in its formative state, and life is unhackneyed and experience can be had in its most unconventional forms, and where religious and educational influences are not only needed, but will repay for the labor expended.

It is strange that the somewhat arbitrary foreign governments have not hitherto more vig-

orously suppressed the proselyting efforts of Mormon missionaries. The action of the Austrian Government, reported last week, is no more than good policy requires, and we trust that it will be followed up so as to stop the Mormon crusade. Every Mormon missionary abroad is a criminal, engaged in a criminal practice, and deserves to be restrained by law. Does that seem like a denial of the doctrine of religious freedom? Not at all. For a part of the Mormon religion is polygamy, agreed by all civilized nations to be immoral and among all illegal. Whoever seeks to get recruits or converts for Utah is seeking to get women and girls for polygamy. That is kept very secret abroad; but it is the fact. Under false pretenses these missionaries are entrapping unsuspecting and ignorant women abroad to bring them to this country to be the plural wives of Mormons. If that is not illegal it ought to be. It is our business to forbid and punish polygamy among the Mormons. It ought to be the business of other governments to forbid and punish all efforts to induce their subjects to become polygamists.

MR. ROUND, the Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of this state, in his report for the year 1883, calls special attention to the prison system as usually practiced in county jails. These jails, he says, are "overcrowded, illy-ventilated, badly drained, young and old offenders herded together in idleness, living at the public expense, and costing the taxpayers of the state something more than three hundred thousand dollars a year for the item of sustenance alone." He speaks of them as "boarding-houses run in the interest of the sheriff." He adds that they are "generally the center about which gather the most corrupt practices of partisan spoliation," and that "their tendency is to perpetuate the worst class of political placemen, no less than the lowest class of criminals." In only two of the county jails of this state is any labor performed by the convict prisoners. The average number of such prisoners is about eighteen hundred, who, with the exception of two jails, are supported in idleness, at an average cost of $3.31 each per week. Their average age is about thirty years, and the average length of their sentence is about one hundred and forty-three days. More than six thousand such prisoners were sentenced during the year 1883. The facts which Mr. Round presents make anything but a good showing for the county jail system of this state. The tendency of the system is to make the prisoners worse instead of better, while taking from the people a large sum for their annual support. Mr. Round recommends, among other things, that the system should be so modified as to give these prisoners something to do, besides sleeping and eating at the public expense. He suggests that they might be employed in "some of the coarser occupations, with advantage to themselves and advantage to the state." This recommendation is one that deserves the serious consideration of the legislature of this state. We can see no good reason why convicts in county jails, any more than convicts in state prisons, should be left to while away their time in absolute idleness. One good effect of the proposed change would be to reduce the jail population of the state, by making imprisonment a severer penalty and lessening the amount of crime thereby.

....Mr. Herbert Welch, though his father was Minister to England, is not a man who, so far as we know, has taken any personal interest in politics, except so far as his concern for the welfare of the Indians compels him to concern himself with public affairs. The article which we publish from his pen this week about the Navajos, was written before the nomination of Mr. Logan, for Vice-President, and the reference in it to Mr. Logan's onslaught on Indian schools, and the consequent reduction of $100,000 in the appropriation that year, and the appointment, at his request, of his nephew and wife as superintendent and matron of the school on whose failure he based his attack, and the retirement for sufficient reasons of these his relatives—all this was written with no suspicion of its bearing on a Presidential nomination. We, nevertheless, call attention to it, as related to Mr. Logan's Pueblo speculations.

....The Third Council of the Reformed Alliance has been the most important of the three on account of the great strain put upon it in the decision of the question of the definition of the Consensus, and the admission of the Cumberland Presbyterians. In both these cases the Council took the side of liberty and charity. But the most important work of the Alliance is in its advance in practical matters, such as the strong resolutions for co-operation in the mission field, for protection of the persecuted and assisting the feeble, and, above all, in the appointment of an executive commission, clothed with the whole authority of the Alliance. It is not without significance that the closing address should point toward a future combination of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches. A policy of progress has been inaugurated which, in time, will accomplish the happiest results.

....Just before the Republican Convention *The Union Signal*, the Chicago organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, published "The Temperance Record of Presidential Candidates." A dozen or more names were taken up. Cleveland was not mentioned, but it said: "Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were opponents of prohibition and would furnish wine at the White House." Of the Republican candidates it said:

"Mr. Blaine offers wine at his table, and deems total abstinence a mild form of lunacy."

"John A. Logan's favorite scheme is to make the liquor traffic support the public schools, thus attempting to yoke our educational system to the unholiest alliance of history."

....Read what the Chinese Minister said to his countrymen at the reception given to him last Saturday, and blush:

"The status of the Chinese in America is not what it ought to be, not what it is in European countries, and not what I feel confident it will be in the future. I have but few suggestions to make. Keep out of American politics; they are a whirlpool in which the swimmer is always drowned, and which the Americans understand just as little as you do. Attend to your business carefully and conscientiously, no matter how humble it may be. Let the citizens of this metropolis know how honest and capable our race is. They will find ere long that, however superior they may be to us in the art of war and of machinery, we still can teach them lessons in that morality and fair play which in the long run rule the world."

....Our readers have missed, as have we, the highly appreciated Washington letters of Mary Clemmer during the past few months. Her last literary work was done for THE INDEPENDENT, and we are very sorry to say that her malarial and nervous prostration has since been so severe as to forbid her putting pen to paper. Our readers will also feel deep sympathy with our valued correspondents, Mr. John J. Piatt, U. S. Consul at Cork, and his wife, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, in the death by drowning of their two young sons. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Helen Jackson ("H. H.") is recovering since she was so unfortunate as to break a limb.

....We give this week two cases of authenticated experience in what has been called telepathy, or sensation at a distance and outside of the ordinary media of sensation. We shall be glad to receive other such instances, and to select for publication such as are well vouched and are instructive for science. We do not want theory, only actual facts, vouched for by one or more first parties. It is a matter of science; and we hope no false reticence will prevent the facts from at last being brought to the public.

....We heartily welcome Mr. Moody and Mr. Pentecost back from England. Mr. Moody has been absent three years, and has carried on a real religious campaign which is almost without parallel. His concluding labors in different parts of London have been attended with remarkable success, and it was these that compelled him to summon Mr. Pentecost from Brooklyn to his help. We understand that Mr. Moody's plan is to remain in this country, and here carry on his evangelistic labors.

....A queer thing has happened to the *Western Christian Advocate:*

"Lately, as we were stepping off a train, it began to move and we lost balance. At the same instant strong, friendly hands from behind caught and held us steady until the danger was past."

How can a paper step off a train and lose its balance? And what was the danger it was saved from?

....The so-called Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania, who propose to support the Blaine and Logan ticket, were simply anti-Cameron Republicans, and never contemplated a movement for reform outside of that state or of that special object. The Independent Republicans who now oppose the Blaine and Logan ticket, are working on a broader field and for a higher object. They propose to infuse the spirit of reform into the *whole* Republican Party.

....We understand that several suits have been brought against the United States in the Court of Claims to recover the value of slaves emancipated during the War. The Fourteenth Amendment says that neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay "any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave." How the Texas lawyers, who are said to have brought these suits, are going to get round this prohibition is rather more than we can see.

....It is good news that the Republican Congressional Committee, located at Washington, and having for their special work an effort to secure as many Republican members in the next House of Representatives as possible, do not propose to try the system of political assessments as the means of raising the necessary funds. It is to be hoped that Civil Service Reform has forever put an end to this bad and oppressive system.

....What Mr. Evarts and General Hawley said last week, at the Blaine and Logan ratification meeting in this city, about the Republican Party as compared with the Democratic Party, does not meet the difficulty of those Republicans who refuse to support the ticket. Their difficulty is not so much with the Republican Party itself as it is with the men who are put forward as its candidates. The men they will not accept.

....Judging from what the *Tribune*, of this city, says, one would conclude that Blaine and Logan would sweep the country beyond the possibility of doubt; and judging from what the *Times* of this same city says, we would come to exactly the opposite conclusion. The simple truth is that both of these papers are extravagant in their statements. A little more moderation of language would do neither any harm.

....We suggest to *The Advance* that it ask the members of the Committee which reported at the Saratoga meeting of the American Home Missionary Society, on the relation to other societies, to give it information as to what was done at that meeting. If we remember, its editorial staff was not represented there, and it has fallen into gross error and resents our instruction.

....A United Presbyterian church in Xenia, O., has voted to withhold contributions to the missionary boards so long as they give aid to "congregations using instruments of music in the worship of God." That is a case of conscientious stubbornness and not of stubborn conscientiousness. It is schismatic and un-Christian.

....It should be constantly kept in mind that the movement in the Republican Party to prevent the election of the Blaine and Logan ticket is in the nature of a solemn protest against a bad nomination, and not by any means an abandonment of the Republican Party. If this were not its character it could not have our support.

....*The Examiner and Chronicle*, in an exhortation addressed to those who go off on a Summer vacation, says: "Take your religion with you." This is what may be called the "grip-sack" view of religion. It is an article which, like blouse or brush, is liable to be forgotten and left at home.

....It is said by the Blaine men, in the way of objection to Governor Cleveland, that he has no experience in the management of national affairs. This is true; and the same was true of Abraham Lincoln before he became President; and yet he was one of the best Presidents the country ever had.

....*The Central Christian Advocate*, we rejoice to note, declares its opinion to be that "the only lines of division in the Church should be on that of language, and these should be looked on as only temporary." The color line is not a language but a prejudice line. Let it be wiped out.

....Mr. W. E. Norris, the author of two of the best novels that have graced English fiction since the days when "Vanity Fair" was a novelty, has given us our story for this week, "An Algerian Episode." Mr. Norris is familiar with life in the Barbary States, having made several trips to that coast.

....France demands from China a war indemnity of 250,000,000 francs, on the basis of the occurrences in Tonquin. She may, and probably will be able to enforce the payment of this indemnity; yet the coerced payment will be none the less a virtual robbery of one nation by another.

....The Lords have been seeking a way of honorable escape from their embarrassing position respecting the Franchise bill; but the Government rejects their proposal. They may have a little respite; but they will have to eat "humble pie" in the Fall.

....We greatly doubt whether the Democrats are going to make much political capital this Fall, by harping about the great "Hayes fraud" of 1876. They should remember that he was declared legally elected by the Democratic House of Representatives.

...Ben. Butler's position in American politics has a historical parallel in the person of Mr Addington, once Prime Minister of England, of whom Canning used to say, in despair: "He is like the small-pox; every administration has to take him once."

....We would inform the Glasgow *Christian Leader* that we have never received a communication from Professor Bruce in which he desired to conceal his identity under any mask, editorial or otherwise.

....The Presbyterian Alliance at its Belfast meeting several times sung hymns together, and there was a union celebration of the Lord's Supper. That is an advance over the Philadelphia meeting, four years ago.

READING NOTICES.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE WORKS.

PROBABLY there is no establishment of its class in the country better or more favorably known than that of the "Studebaker Bros.' Manufacturing Company," of South Bend, Indiana. This firm has a history and a record which should be carefully studied by business men. Its enterprising members seem to know how to do business on sound business principles. Plainly stated, in a few words, they seem to have adopted, and put in practical use the "Golden Rule," an old-fashioned standard, it is true, and not very popular these days with the masses. "Value received both ways," means something, they think. They guarantee every piece of their work to be exactly as represented, and then they put the seal of their name to it. They are wagon and carriage makers, and know very well that good work in this line is everywhere appreciated. They use an untold amount of paint and varnish, but not a particle of either to cover up imperfect, rotten or worm-eaten wood, but to protect solid-seasoned stock from the action of the elements, and make their work both durable and beautiful. We have lately seen a piece of their good work, many hundred miles distant from their factory where cheap, sham work is now growing unfashionable. It was in the shape of a magnificent two-horse farm wagon, which, at first sight, we thought should have a place in the grand procession of Fifth Avenue and Central Park "Tally Ho turn-outs," in New York city. And yet it was only a fair sample of the every-day production of the skillful artisans employed by this firm. There was one objection only to what we saw. It was too beautiful and perfect in all its parts to be put to the rough work of a New England farmer, and yet it was cheap enough to satisfy any one who wanted a durable article, while it was at the same time "a thing of beauty," and will doubtless last, not a season, but as long as the historical "one-horse chaise," which was actually seen—or it could not have been so perfectly described—by Oliver Wendell Holmes. There are some few matters that should, at this writing, be plainly stated about the business of the Studebaker Bros. The wood used in the construction of every piece of their work is from a three to five years' seasoned stock, and all the other materials used are of the same high quality. Every other grade is instantly rejected. They make no second quality goods and offer none for sale. They employ in their immense establishment over 1,200 workmen, each skilled in his own department. Their buildings are four stories high, and have a flooring surface of twenty-five acres, and, including out-buildings, yards, lumber sheds, etc., a surface of eighty acres. It would require a week's time, at least, to make a personal inspection of all their works. They ship their goods to every part of the country, and also to Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Australia. The production of wagons and carriages at this manufactory during the past year (1883) was the largest, it is believed, ever turned out by any single firm in the world—viz., nearly 30,000. And it is stated that if all the vehicles of every sort made by the Studebaker Brothers were driven in a straight line, only a little more than a square apart, the procession would reach round the globe. We will only add that if any reader of THE INDEPENDENT is in want of a first-class wagon or carriage, at a fair and reasonable price, he should write to the "Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Co," of South Bend, Ind., for an illustrated catalogue and price list, which will be sent free to any address on application.

IMPORTANT.

WHEN you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, nearly opposite Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms reduced to $1 and upward per day. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse-Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad to all Depots.

CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENTS.

THE coming Presidential Campaign is destined to be one of the most interesting and exciting in our country's history. Banners, Flags, and Uniforms will be introduced to make the Campaign memorable. The United States Campaign Equipment Manufacturing Company, of 667 Broadway, New York, wish special attention called to their facilities for the supply of every needed article for clubs, etc., during the approaching campaign. *Give them a call.*

"WHERE

do you send all those bells?" was asked the Messrs. Henry McShane & Co., the other day, by a party of gentlemen who came into their Bell Foundry at Baltimore, Md., to select a suitable Bell for their church. The fact is, they go everywhere. A fine Bell of 1,000 pounds was recently sent to a church in Birmingham, England, which elicited a very commendatory letter from the architect of the church. Three fine ones to Harbor Grace, N. F., Canada. Two to the West Indies. Another to Cisco, B. Columbia. A set of five to Lewiston, Me. A set of six to Buffalo, N. Y. Beside the above Bells, the firm have shipped away during the past eighteen months an average of sixty-eight Bells per month, the shipments being to all points.

☞ **Economy is Wealth.** No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.—*Exch.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

OPENS ABOUT MAY 31st, 1884.

Is unquestionably one of the best arranged family hotels in America, and for its general management and cuisine has a world-wide reputation.

Is convenient to all the springs and places of interest. HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

Reed & Barton,

Manufacturers of Fine

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Formerly of 686 Broadway,

have REMOVED to

37 Union Square,

NEW YORK.

Financial.

UNITED STATES NOTES.

Mr. John Jay Knox, formerly Comptroller of the Currency, than whom no one is more competent to the task, has just given to the public a volume which he entitles "United States Notes," and in which he gives "a history of the various forms of paper money by the Government of the United States." The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of this city.

The first chapter of the book is upon the subject of "Colonial Paper Money," the second upon "The issue of Continental Paper Money," and the third "Bills of Credit on the Federal Convention." The debate in the Federal Convention in reference to "emitting bills of credit" is given in full, as the subject of authorizing bills of credit as legal tender was then first discussed. Treasury notes of more that twenty different forms and dates were issued by the Government previous to the Civil War, all of which were either receivable for dues payable to the Government or fundable in bonds. For seventy-five years subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution no Treasury notes were issued which were payable on demand in lawful money, or which by the terms of the law were made a legal tender. Such notes were first authorized by the act of Feb. 25th, 1862. There were no Treasury notes of any kind issued from 1779 to 1812—a period of thirty-three years.

The periods of the issue of United States notes were five: First—The war of 1812. Second—The financial crisis of 1837. Third—The Mexican war. Fourth—The crisis of 1857 and during the Buchanan administration. Fifth—The War of the Rebellion. From 1837 to 1844 Treasury notes amounting to $47,000,000 were issued under eight different acts. The lowest denomination was $50. These notes, like those issued during the war of 1812, were payable to order, and usually bore interest at the rate of five per cent. During the administration of President Tyler, John C. Spencer, for a time Secretary of the Treasury, issued, under the act of March 3d, 1843, about $850,000 of Treasury notes. Each note on its face promised to pay one year from date $50, with interest at the rate of one mill per $100 per annum. The difficulties of placing in circulation the first demand notes issued by the Government, owing to the reluctance with which railroad corporations and individuals received them, are referred to, and also the negotiations with banks in New York, Philadelphia and Boston for the placing of the first $50,000,000 of the 7-30 notes and the two subsequent installments of the same amount. The subsequent issue of compound interest, postal currency, legal-tender notes and silver certificates is fully discussed.

The Government, as organized under the Constitution, started out with the theory that neither the states nor Congress had any power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in the discharge of contracts. This theory was continued until the time of the late War. Then it was suspended in the exigency of the moment; and now, without any change in the Constitution itself, but by a most radical change in the construction of the instrument, the Supreme Court of the United States has just declared that Congress has full power to issue legal tender notes, at any time, for any purpose, and under any circumstances, subject to no other restraint than such as may be imposed by its own discretion. This is a judicial discovery unknown to the framers of the Constitution, and unknown to its expounders for a period of more than seventy years.

With all due respect for the distinguished gentlemen who constitute the present Supreme Court of the United States, we cannot resist the conclusion that this discovery is not sustained by either the letter or spirit of the Constitution. We believe that the uniform construction of that instrument, from the organization of the Government down to the time of the great Rebellion, is the true one, and that an amendment ought now to be adopted to set aside the interpretation of the present Supreme Court.

THE NEW SHIPPING LAW.

Congress, at its last session, passed what was known as the Dingley Shipping Bill, the design of which is to remove from the commercial marine of this country a number of exactions and burdens which weighed heavily against the shipping interests of the United States. The law is embraced in thirty sections; and as summarized in one of the papers of this city, it contains the following provisions:

"It allows an American vessel on a foreign voyage, and till the return home, to fill vacancies in the positions of officers below the rank of captain by the appointment of aliens. It abolishes the three months' extra wages, and provides that one month's extra wages only shall be paid in cases of injury in the service of the vessel, unnecessary and willful prolongation of the voyage, willful sending of a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition, sale of a vessel in a foreign country, and cruel treatment. It increases the amount to be paid by the Government for the transportation of seamen in cases of long voyages. It prohibits the payment of advance wages to seamen, but provides for allotment of wages to a seaman's relatives. It requires vessels in the foreign trade to carry slop-chests with supplies of clothing, etc., excluding, however, vessels in trade with the countries and islands of North and Central America from this obligation. It abolishes consular fees for services to vessels, and provides for the payment of consuls from the Treasury for such services. It abolishes the tonnage tax as now imposed, and provides in lieu of the same for a duty of three cents per ton at each entry on vessels trading with any port in Northern or Central America and the adjacent islands, including the Sandwich Islands, and six cents per ton at each entry on all vessels from any other foreign trade. But it requires the President to suspend the collection of so much of this tax on vessels from any foreign port in North or Central America as may be in excess of the tonnage and lighthouse dues imposed on American vessels by the laws of the country in which each port is situated. As Canada imposes no taxes on American vessels, the bill abolishes the tonnage tax on vessels trading with Canada after July 1st.

"It abolishes the hospital tax for seamen in both the coastwise and foreign trade, and provides that the expenses of hospital service shall be defrayed from the tonnage tax. It provides that supplies for American vessels in the foreign trade may be imported in bond free of duty. It provides that the drawback of ten per cent. of the duty on imported materials for the construction of vessels on foreign account, on re-exportation, shall be allowed when vessels are partly constructed of imported materials, in the same manner as when thus wholly constructed. It limits the individual liability of a ship-owner to the proportion which his interest bears to the whole. It provides for the engagement of a seaman to serve on a voyage to any port or for a definite time, and exempts vessels making regular and stated trips from paying fees on reshipping seamen; and also authorizes the shipment of sailors in a foreign port for a definite time or voyage, and provides that seamen as shipped shall not be required to be reshipped. It also allows the painting on the stern of a vessel of the name of the 'port' of registry or the place in the same district where any of the owners live. It exempts vessels in trade with Canada and Mexico from the obligation to pay a tax on passengers so long as no tax is exacted on passengers coming from those countries by land carriage. It repeals all compulsory laws that oblige American vessels to carry the mails to or from the United States arbitrarily, such repeal not to take effect till April 1st, 1885.

"It gives sailing vessels the same privileges in unloading cargo that are given to steamships. It provides that shipping commissioners shall hereafter be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of by Circuit Courts, and shall be subject to regulations prescribed by him. It reduces the fees for inspection of steam vessels from $25 to $10 for the first hundred tons. It allows vessels arriving at a port of entry, laden with bulky articles, like salt, etc., to proceed to places within the collection district to unload under certain regulations."

These provisions will undoubtedly give very considerable relief to the shipping interests of the United States; and so far they are good. Yet we doubt whether they will prove sufficient to revive our commercial marine, and regain for it the lost carrying trade of the ocean. The great difficulty lies in the twofold fact that ships for the carrying trade of the ocean can be built abroad more cheaply than they can in this country, and that foreign-built ships are by existing law excluded from American registration. An American-built ship cannot, by reason of its greater cost, compete with a foreign-built ship, and we see no adequate remedy for this difficulty, unless it be in a system of subsidies by the Government, or in such a modification of our registry laws as will allow a foreign-built ship to be registered as an American vessel. The new shipping law, while good as far as it goes, contains neither of these principles.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

"Value," says Amasa Walker, in his "Science of Wealth," "is the exchange power which one commodity or service has in relation to another." The term does not mark an intrinsic attribute or property of any substance. There is, hence, really no such thing as *intrinsic* value. Value is a mere matter of relations between two services or two things. When one thing will exchange for another, it has value; and that for which nobody will give anything has no value. It may be useful, but value it has not, in the strict use of the term. It has no "exchange power," which is the essential idea of value. Nobody wants to buy it, in the sense of being willing to give anything for it; and, hence, nobody can sell it, in the sense of receiving anything for it.

Money is no exception to this definition of value. The article that is called money is a commodity of some kind; and that particular commodity is money in the sense that it is exchangeable for all other commodities. Whoever has anything to sell will, for this reason, accept money in exchange for it. He knows that, having money, he can at all times convert it by exchange into anything else he wants. Dispossess money of its exchangeableness, and it at once has no value. Let greenbacks be so discredited that nobody will take them in exchange for anything else, and they cease to have any value except as mere paper. The same would be true of gold, if everybody should come to the conclusion to make no further use of this metal. It would still be gold and retain all its essential properties; yet it would have no value. A ton of it would not buy an oyster supper.

What, then, can law do in imparting value to money? It can provide for coining a given metal—gold, for example; and then it can give names to the coins struck and put thereon the stamp of the Government. Here is a *thing* which the law calls a dollar. What is it? It is a piece of gold, having a certain form, weighing so many grains, having a certain degree of purity, and bearing the stamp of the United States. The public are assured by their confidence in the Government that it is just what the law says that it shall be. They do not need to weigh it or test it with acids. They receive it as being the reality of the legal definition. Law can then provide for the manufacture of such coins; and it is for the interest of the public that it should do so, and take the monopoly of this business.

What else can law do? It can say that whoever makes a contract with another to pay him a given number of these gold pieces which the Government calls dollars, and which he specifies in the contract, shall do so according to the terms of the contract, and that the latter shall accept these gold pieces in discharge of the obligation. This is all that there is in what is called the legal-tender property of money. It simply means that when one agrees to receive dollars he shall receive dollars, or lose his debt. The debtor has the legal right to pay what he agreed to pay, and he agreed to pay dollars and nothing else. To tender these dollars to the creditor, meets his obligation. A legal-tender law simply enforces a contract according to its own terms. If the contract had been to deliver so many horses, or so many mules, or so many yards of a certain kind of cloth, the law would equally enforce the contract as between both parties. It would enforce delivery on the one side and acceptance on the other; and this is all that it does when the contract is for the delivery of money.

For how much of anything else will that thing which the law calls a dollar exchange? How many quarts of beans, how many pounds of butter, or how much of anything else will it buy? Considered with reference to these commodities, what is its value? Can law answer this question? Plainly not, unless it be such a law as no free people would tolerate for a moment and even slaves would rebel against. It is conceivable that law might fix a scale of prices, and say that that thing called a dollar should be the commercial equivalent of so many quarts of beans or so many pounds of butter, and so on throughout the whole list of things in which men trade; yet law has never had this folly—certainly not in modern times. It is, however, the only way in which law can determine the value of money.

But may not law change the thing it calls a dollar, by reducing or increasing the quantity of gold contained in it, and yet retain the name? It may do this, and sometimes has done so; yet this is simply authorizing a fraud in respect to all parties who have agreed to deliver or receive dollars. It is a cheat in respect to one or the other. Will the changed dollar, if increased or decreased in the quantity of gold, circulate at the value of the old dollar, because the name is retained? Not at all. The people will understand the change; and this fact will find expression in a corresponding change of prices. That is to say, it will take more or less of these dollars to buy the same articles. The mere continuance of the name will not give them the value of the old dollar.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES F. HUNTER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles F. Hunter, who for the past twenty-seven years has been the President of the People's Bank, of this city. In February last Mr. Hunter was taken ill with valvular affection of the heart, which, not yielding to the ordinary remedies, in June he visited his daughter, the wife of the Rev. David M. Hunter, of Salem, Washington County, N. Y., hoping that a change of scene and air would be beneficial; but he gradually grew worse until last Saturday, when he quietly passed away.

Mr. Hunter was born in Bloomingburg, N. Y., in October, 1819. He came to this city when quite young, and secured a position in a retail dry goods store in Greenwich Street. He soon mastered the business in all of its details, and was known as a bright, quick-witted young business man, having so good a reputation that, upon his arriving at his majority, he readily secured the necessary capital, and with his brother-in-law formed a partnership under the firm name of John A. C. Gray & Co., which was continued until 1851, when Mr. Gray retired with a fortune, and the firm was changed to Hunter, Buckley & Co. This firm continued until 1857 as dry goods jobbers, when Mr. Hunter went out with a fortune. The firm, with one or two changes, is now doing business under the name of Dunham, Buckley & Co. When Mr. Hunter retired from the dry goods trade he intended to give up active business and reside in the country, for which, as is often the case with men reared in the country, he cherished a great fondness; but just about that time the panic of 1857 was beginning to be felt in financial circles, and at the earnest solicitation of many of his friends, who were interested with him in the People's Bank, whose affairs were in a somewhat precarious condition, he consented to become its President temporarily, but remained in that position until his death, leaving the bank one of the soundest financial institutions in the country. He was an able financier, a wise counselor and a man of unquestioned probity of character. In the panic of 1873. Mr. Hunter was chosen Chairman of the Loan Committee of the Clearing-house. He was a Director of the People's Fire Insurance Company and held many positions of financial trust.

He was a trustee of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in West Fourteenth Street. Mr. Hunter leaves a widow and two sons and two daughters.

One of his daughters is the wife of the Rev. David M. Hunter, a second cousin of

Mr. Hunter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Salem, at whose residence the death of the latter occurred. One of Mr. Hunter's sons, Dr. George Z. Hunter, is surgeon of the Pacific Mail line of steamers. The other son, Charles M. Hunter, and an unmarried daughter resided with their parents. The funeral will take place Wednesday at 10 A.M., and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

A PALACE ON WHEELS.

THE St. Louis *Railway Register* gives the following description of the railroad car ordered to be constructed by the late Judge Packer, and now completed:

"The parlor palace car built at the order of the late Harry E. Packer is now completed and at the Lehigh Valley shops, in South Easton, where it was constructed, awaiting the orders of Mrs. Packer. Judge Packer conceived the idea of building the car when in Europe, and on his return gave *carte blanche* to Master Mechanic, John L. Kinsey, to proceed with the construction.

"It is sixty feet long and ten wide, fitted with two trusses of three pair of wheels each. The wheels are of compound paper center and steel tires. The Miller coupling is so arranged that the Jenny coupler, in use on some roads, can be substituted. The exterior is painted a Tuscan red, ornamented with gold. The name "Minerva" is painted on the sides in gold script.

"The interior of the car is divided into various compartments. To the left on entering is the gentlemen's toilet-room, with stationary washstand, with Formosa marble top and beveled glass mirror. Next is the kitchen, eight by six and one-half feet. It is a range, on which one can broil, boil and bake at the same time, while there is room besides for other cooking. In closets, arranged on all sides, are boxes for spices, sugar, coffee, salt, rice and the like, cupboards filled with every utensil needed in cooking, an ice-chest and an apartment for keeping bread moist. The kitchen, hall and gentleman's room are fitted in oak, with hard finish.

"The butler's pantry is next entered. Here are closets for china, cut glass, knives, forks, napkin-rings, and other table furnishings. The room is finished in mahogany. The china is Haviland make, hand-painted in carnation pinks, the favorite flower of Judge Harry Packer's mother. Each piece bears the name 'Minerva.' Two berths, for the butler and cook, are hidden in this room.

"The next is the ladies' dressing room, with marble-top stationary washstand, beveled glass mirror and closets for dresses and wraps. Adjoining is the private sleeping room. The two apartments are connected by a door, and are fitted in Persian silk lampas, easy chairs and an exquisite Axminster carpet. In the private room is a folding bed, used during the day as a secretary and bureau. The bed is of cherry, veneered with bird's-eye maple.

"Next is the parlor, dining saloon and sleeping apartment. It is finished with an extension table, folding sofa, easy chair and six embossed leather dining chairs. At the end is a handsomely carved chiffonnier, under which is a safe for the silverware and other valuables. Above is a neat and pretty book-case. By introducing small tables, which fasten into the sides of the car, the parlor is transformed into a dining saloon. At night small nickle posts are set in sockets, canvas stretched across them, and four beds can thus be made. There are also four upper berths. The room is finished in cherry and bird's-eye maple. The upper berths are of mahogany, inlaid with carnation pinks and daisies. The upholstery in the room is a rich tapestry of black ground with raised Gobelin pattern. The window and berth curtains are of pure silk, double-faced, chenille Turkoman. The hallway is hung in the latest designs of curtains of India red tinted Ganges cloth.

"The observation room is at the end of the car, and is finished in blistered mahogany, with Axminster carpet, easy chairs and lounge. The drapery is an exquisitely soft finished velour design of Bombay boskins. All the window shades are of tinsel surah tapestry in a decorative Venetian pattern, the material being made expressly for this car at Lyons, France.

"The ceiling of the car is embossed leather. The light is from gas, ignited by electricity and extinguished in the same way. The car is provided with tanks capable of supplying the twenty-one burners fifty-four hours. Hot and cold water run to the toilet rooms. An electric call bell with attachment in each room rings in the butler's pantry.

"Throughout the car is a marvel of neatness and fine work. It is not open to the public, and has never been seen by the one for whom it was built. Judge Packer saw the plans, approved them, and ordered the car built; but he never saw it in course of construction, though it was to all purposes completed before he died. Its cost was borne by him and not by the company of which he was president."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

No new features have been developed in the local money market during the past week. Funds have been abundant, and much in excess of the necessities of borrowers, but there has been a disposition to closely scrutinize all securities offered as collateral. All the banking institutions have plenty of money; but they exhibit strong inclinations to retain their control of it. The rates have varied but little through the week, and call loans on stock collateral have been made at from ½@2 per cent. At the close on Saturday money was offered at 1 per cent. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 5½@6 per cent.

STOCK MARKET.—The interest in the stock market has been on the wane throughout the week and the business in progress has been almost wholly confined to the operations of the brokers, as the outside public have apparently lost confidence in the stability of values. The undertone appears to be of a healthy character, however, as the efforts of the "bears" have been futile in squeezing prices. The future of the market largely depends upon the condition of the crops and the prospect of a large harvest, which is fully expected, considering all the favorable reports received from the various parts of the country. The following is a summary of the week's business, giving the highest, lowest and closing quotations:

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing. July 19th.
Adams Express	264	137½	137½	137¾
American Express	25	95	91	91
Alton & T. H.	300	24	20¾	24
Broadway	220	—	—	—
American Tel. and C. Co.	450	51	50	51
Boston Air L. pf.	15	84	83	84
Canadian South'n	2,475	51¾	50	51¼
Canadian Pacific	2,400	44¾	44	44¾
Central Pacific	7,976	37¼	35¼	35¾
C., C., C. and I.	300	85½	85½	87¼
Ches. and Ohio	1,030	8¼	7¾	8
Ches. and Ohio 1st pf.	949	13¾	13¼	13¾
Ches. & O. 2d pf.	360	9	8¾	9
Chicago, Bur., & Q.	5,037	116¾	112¾	115½
Chicago and Alton	587	128¾	127	128
Chicago, St. Louis and Pitt. pf.	200	20	18½	19
Chicago and N. W.	88,650	99⅞	98¾	99¾
Chicago & N. W. pf.	1,338	129¾	125	128¾
Chicago, M. and St. P.	238,313	74⅝	66¾	73¾
Chicago, M. and St. P. pf.	3,310	107	104	106
Colorado Coal	200	9	9	9
Dan. & Norwark	80	50	50	50
Delaware, L., and W'n	113,150	110¾	106¾	110¾
Del. and Hudson	1,911	96¾	93¾	96¾
Denver and R. G.	875	10	9	10
Dub. & S. City	360	59½	55	56
East Tenn.	1,920	4	3¾	4
East Tennessee, pf.	500	7	6¾	6¾
Green Bay	200	5¼	5¼	5¼
Gold & Stock Tel.	50	85	85	85
Harlem	400	188	188	188
Illinois Central	3,055	124¾	117¾	124
Ind., Bloom., and W.	1,570	13	11¾	13
Lake Shore	63,145	76	73	74¾
Lake Erie and Western	200	10	9	10
Louisville and Nashville	18,076	29¾	26½	28¾
Lou., N. A. & C.	100	15	15	15
Long Island	980	68	67	67
Manhattan	100	54¾	54¾	54¾
Manhattan B.	300	13¾	13¾	13¾
Maryland Coal	100	10	10	10
Memph. & Charl.	800	94	94	94
Michigan Central	680	61¾	57	60
Mobile & Ohio	200	9¾	9	9¾
Minn. & St. L.	1,710	13½	12	13¾
Minn. & St. Louis, pf.	2,156	27¾	24¾	27¾
Mo., Kan. and Texas	11,907	15¾	13¾	15
Missouri Pacific	52,706	99	94¼	98¾
Morris & Essex	460	124	122	123
Nash., C. & St. L.	2,400	43	37	42
N. J. Central	3,050	59¾	56	58
N. Y. Central	37,907	104	100¾	102¾
N. Y. and New Eng.	400	10	10	10
New York, & N. H.	50	176	176	176
N. Y., Lack. & W.	439	87	87	87
N. Y., L. E. and W.	10,000	18¾	12¾	19½
N. Y., L. E., and W. pf.	737	32	27¾	30
N. Y. Sus. & W.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,471	11	9¾	10¾
N. Y., C. and St. L.	300	6¼	5¾	6¼
N. Y., Chi. and St. L., pref.	310	10¾	10¾	10¾
Nor. & West. pf.	714	23½	23½	23
Northern Pacific	6,440	18¾	17¾	18¾
Northern Pacific, pref.	38,629	46	43¼	45¼
Ohio Southern	300	8¾	8	8¾
Ohio & Miss.	900	21	18¾	21
Ohio & Miss. pf.	100	64	64	64
Oregon Imp. Co.	220	10¾	9¾	9¾
Oregon Trans.	7,125	9¾	8¾	9¾
Oregon R. & Navigation	550	73½	73¼	73
Ohio Central	825	1¾	1¾	1¾
Ontario Mining	10	18¾	18¾	18¾
Pacific Mail	49,862	48¾	44¾	48¾
Phil. & Reading	19,500	96¾	93¾	96¾
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	68	130	128	130
Pullman Car	2,117	105	101¾	104¾
Peoria, Dec., and E.	1,400	12¾	11½	12
Roch. and Pitts.	1,730	4	3¾	3¾
Rock Island	4,069	110¾	107¾	110
Rich & Dan.	300	33	33	36
Rich. and W. P.	100	14	14	14
St. L. & S. F.	210	14½	14	14½
St. L. & S. F. pf.	125	23½	23½	23½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	210	81	77	77
St. P., M., and M.	2,560	89¼	85¾	89
St. P. and Omaha	2,700	27¾	25¾	27
St. P. and Omaha, pf.	2,370	87¾	86¾	87¾
Texas and Pacific	30,900	9¾	8	9¾
Union Pacific	170,810	53¾	51¼	53
U. S. Express	155	82½	82½	82½
Wab., St. L., and P.	2,060	6¾	6	6¾
W., St. L., and P., pref.	1,200	14	13	14
Wells-Fargo Ex.	215	161	161	161
Western U. Tel.	104,452	86	82¾	85¾

U. S. BONDS.—The Government bond market has been firm, and prices were well sustained, and in some instances a slight advance is noticed. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, 1891, reg.	112¾	113¼	Currency 6s.	'95. 124	—
4½s, 1891, coup.	112¾	113¼	Currency 6s.	'96. 126	—
4s, 1907, reg.	120¾	120¾	Currency 6s.	'97. 128	—
4s, 1907, coup.	120¾	120¾	Currency 6s.	'98. 130	—
Three per cents.	100¾	100¾	Currency 6s.	'99. 132	—

RAILROAD BONDS.—Railroad bonds were steady. The principal business was in Erie Second Consols, which declined ½ to 51¾, and subsequently advanced to 54¾; Texas and Pacific Land Grant Incomes, which advanced 1¾ to 36¾: do (Rio Grande Division) Firsts, which advanced 1¾ to 47⅛; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts advanced 1 per cent. to 101; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 4th 1 per cent. to 110; Kansas and Texas General Mortgage 6s 1½ to 68; Richmond and Danville Debentures 2 per cent. to 47, and Oregon and Transcontinental Firsts 2 per cent. to 65. Kansas Pacific Consols declined 1 per cent to 74.

BANK STATEMENT.—The weekly statement issued from the Clearing-house last week was satisfactory to the banks. The changes in the average show a decrease in loans of $1,213,400, a gain in specie of $4,119,000, a gain in legal tenders of $1,745,300, an increase in deposits of $5,236,100, and a decrease in circulation of $53,200. The movement of the week resulted in a gain in surplus reserve of $4,555,275, and the banks now hold $28,408,275 in excess of the legal requirements.

BANK STOCKS.—The following shows the closing quotations for bank shares:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
America	160	170	Mechanics'	140	—
American Ex.	121	—	Mercantile	114	135
Butch's & Drov's.	135	—	Merchants'	120	—
Broadway	220	—	Merchants' Ex.	99	98
Chase	180	—	Market	140	155
Commerce	145	155	Mech's & Trad'rs	95	—
Corn Exchange	150	165	Metropolitan	90	93½
Chemical	3,000	—	Nassau	128	160
Central Nat'l	110	—	New York	155	—
Continental	100	—	Ninth National	115	—
City	275	—	North America	95	—
Chatham	150	—	North River	120	—
Citizens'	134	135	New York Co.	140	—
East River	120	—	N. Y. Nat'l Ex.	100	110
Eleventh Ward	125	—	Oriental	145	—
First Nation'l	800	—	Pacific	145	—
Fourth Nation'l	116	125	Phœnix	100	—
Fifth Avenue	400	—	Park	130	165
Fulton	115	130	People's	150	165
German Amer'n	103	—	Republic	120	—
Gallatin	175	—	Shoe & Leather	135	—
Germania	155	—	Second National	60	—
Garfield	120	—	Seventh Ward	104	—
Greenwich	100	—	State of New York	110	120
Hanover	150	—	St. Nicholas	135	150
Imp't's & Trad's	250	265	Tradesmen's	100	100½
Irving	138	—	Union	156	—
Leather Man'f	125	—	United States Nat.	—	145
Manhattan	150	—	Wall St. Nat'l	101	106

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The Foreign Exchange market has been dull. The posted rates have remained unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty-day bills, and $4.86½ for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for bankers' bills, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@4.82 for commercial. Continental Exchange Francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.20⅛ for sixty-day bills and 5.18¾@5.18 for checks; Reichmarks at 94½@94⅜ for long and 94¾@94⅞ for short sight.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE SEAMAN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, 74 AND 76 WALL STREET.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ultimo, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding One Thousand Dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than One Thousand Dollars, but not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum.

And on accounts larger than Three Thousand Dollars at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st instant.

The interest will be placed to credit of depositors as principal. WM. B. MACY, President.
HENRY P. MARSHALL, Cashier.
NEW YORK, July 10th, 1884.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 11th, 1884.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this Company for the past six months has been declared, payable on and after July 26th, 1884, at the office of the Company. Transfer books close July 16th, at 3 P.M., and open the morning of the 27th of July. W. D. SNOW, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW YORK, June 26th, 1884.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of August next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 30th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 5th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 Broadway, NEW YORK, July 7th, 1884.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand. EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Secretary.

FARRAGUT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 346 Broadway,
Branch office, 71 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK, July 8th, 1884.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 9th, 1884.

DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand.

F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

Commercial.

PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY.

THE fundamental idea of those who are known as Protectionists is this: That the productive and manufacturing industries of this country should, as far as facts show it to be necessary, be protected against unfriendly and injurious competition in our own markets by similar industries in other countries. This single statement covers and embraces the whole theory in its underlying and fundamental idea. The theory has no application where there is no necessity for it; but where the necessity exists there it applies. Whether the necessity does exist or not is a question of fact, to be determined by experience. As a matter of fact, it is well known that there are numerous and important industries in this country that cannot, under the ordinary laws of trade, and at the usual rate of American wages, in the markets of this country, successfully compete with similar industries in other countries unless they are in some way protected against the unfriendly and virtually hostile influence of these foreign industries. The Protectionists say that they ought to have this protection, and that, so far as it is in their power to give it, the protection shall be given. They believe in the principle, and also in its application.

The needed protection can be supplied only by the legislation of Congress, in the exercise of its power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises," and "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." The products of foreign countries must be brought into this country, and here offered for sale, before they can here compete with similar products of American industry. Congress, in its legislation, has seen fit to impose tariff duties upon the introduction of some of these foreign products and to establish custom houses for the collection of these duties. What, then, is the end to be gained by imposing and collecting these duties? It is in the answer to this question that we find one of the leading points of distinction between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party of this country, and also one of the vital issues to be considered by the people at the next election.

The Democratic Party, in which nearly all the Free Traders of the country are embraced, believes in the doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only." The National Convention of the party in 1880 affirms this doctrine as the Democratic creed; and there is nothing in the wordy platform of its recent convention at Chicago which changes or disavows the creed, although there is a prodigious effort to play the dodge game in regard to it. Here are two articles of foreign production, one of which is also an article of American production, while the other is not. No protection is needed against the latter, since it is not an article of American production; but the former may need protection, since it is produced in this country, as well as in foreign countries. Now the Democratic doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only" says that no distinction, in levying a tariff upon these articles, should be made between them. The sole and only purpose is to get a revenue out of them. Both are to be treated alike.

The Republican doctrine, on the other hand, is that taxation by tariff duties has two objects, and that both are to be sought at the same time. One object is to raise a revenue for the support of the Government; and the other object is so to adjust these duties in raising a revenue that the duties will be protective of those American industries that need protection against unfriendly competition in the home market by similar industries in other countries. The Republican theory is to encourage and foster these industries by a tariff system in respect to imported articles, one of whose prime principles is that of protection to the industries of this country against the cheaper labor and cheaper production of other countries.

We believe most thoroughly in the Republican theory on the subject, and just as thoroughly do not believe in the Democratic theory. No one, who is acquainted with American history, can be ignorant of the fact that the industries of the country have prospered under the protective system, and always more or less suffered when the opposite system has been applied. The Free Trade *doctrinaires* may spout their notions till doomsday; yet the facts are against them and the sober sense of the American people is against them. One of the long-standing objections to the Democratic Party is that it is wrong on the tariff question; and this, whatever may be the result as to the election of the next President, is a sufficient reason why the party should not be trusted with the legislation of the country.

THE NEW SILVER VAULTS.

THE Government, in order to increase its storage capacity, has been constructing new silver vaults in the Treasury building at Washington. We understand that these vaults are very near completion, and will soon be ready for the reception of silver dollars. It is estimated that they will furnish room for about 45,000,000 of these dollars that the people don't want, and will not use if they can help it.

The total amount of silver dollars, coined under the act of 1878, is now $175,355,829, which is more than equal to one-half of the United States notes, or the notes of the national banks in circulation. The aggregate weight of these dollars is about 4,000 ton or 8,000,000 pounds. The actual amount held in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1884, was $135,560,916, as against $111,914,019 at the same date last year, showing an increase of $23,646,897 during the last fiscal year. The actual amount coined during the year was $28,099,930. Of the whole amount coined since 1878, only $39,794,913, or less than twenty-three per cent. is in actual circulation among the people.

The silver certificates in circulation on the 30th of June, 1883, amounted to $72,620,686, and on the 30th of June, 1884, to $96,427,011, showing an increase of $23,806,325 during the last fiscal year, as compared with the increase of $23,646,897 in the silver dollars held in the Treasury. The two amounts of increase nearly correspond with each other. These silver certificates are redeemable only in silver dollars, and these dollars, as compared with gold dollars, are depreciated by about fifteen per cent., and the certificates are really no better. The consequence is that the Government is gradually increasing the amount of a depreciated paper currency among the people. The currency of the country is in the process of deterioration by the coinage of silver dollars and the issue of silver certificates.

This process, being continued from year to year, must at last end in disaster; and with every year the disaster will be nearer at hand. The available assets of the United States Treasury, on the 30th of last June, were, in round numbers, $423,000,000, and of this amount about $160,200,000, or almost forty per cent. consisted in silver. Silver has been steadily increasing in the Treasury ever since the enactment of the Silver Law of 1878, and now constitutes nearly one-half of its total assets. It will, at its past rate of increase, soon constitute full one-half of these assets, and then more than one-half, and the final result must be that the Government will be compelled to pay out silver dollars to meet its liabilities, because it will have nothing else in the Treasury with which to meet them. The continued coinage of these dollars and the piling them up in the Treasury will bring this result to pass with the certainty of fate; and when it does come to pass, gold will be at a premium, and largely leave the country, and the whole paper circulation of the United States will sink to the depreciated level of the silver dollar.

And yet, notwithstanding this impending danger clearly seen by every sound financier, neither of the political parties in their recent conventions had the courage to say one single sensible word in regard to the silver question. Both alike dodged it and meant to dodge it. Both contented themselves with a mere platitude that has no pertinency to the real question that concerns the interests of the people.

DRY GOODS.

THE hopeful feeling which has pervaded the market for dry goods during the past few weeks continues to improve, notwithstanding the usual mid-summer quiet which at present prevails, and the apparent unwillingness of capital to embark in any new ventures that are in any way doubtful. There are strong evidences manifesting themselves, indicating that the near future is full of promise and encouragement and a growing disposition toward a healthier condition of business. The failures which have been announced during the week have not interfered to any great extent with general business, but, on the other hand, have removed some of the causes of distrust and tended to increase the feeling of caution on the part of solvent houses. The demand for some descriptions of Fall goods was fairly active, and staple cotton goods hold their own, though the general movement was of a sluggish character. Buyers are very conservative in their operations, owing in a measure to restricted banking facilities; and there is every indication that a safe hand-to-mouth policy will be pursued by distributers for some time to come; hence manufacturers and their agents must be prepared to carry larger stocks than heretofore. Crop prospects continue very favorable, and buyers from the great grain-growing states are in good spirits, in anticipation of a fairly satisfactory Fall trade. Jobbers from most of the Southern States are also inclined to take a hopeful view of the situation; but they, in common with merchants throughout the country, are operating with considerable caution.

COTTON GOODS.—The demand at first hands was somewhat irregular; but fair-sized round lots of brown sheetings, tickings, etc., were disposed of in some quarters, and there was a steady call for moderate parcels of fine and medium fine bleached goods, cotton flannels, denims, checks, etc., resulting in a fair aggregate business. Exporters are taking hold more freely, and some pretty good sales are being made to this class of buyers; but the demand for conversion purposes is only moderate. Agents' prices are nominally unchanged; but slight concessions on certain makes of brown, bleached and colored cottons can be readily obtained by buyers of "round lots." There is a good deal of talk about curtailing production; and though no united action is likely to take place, there is a strong probability that many mills will shut down for a few weeks, thus following the example of the Atlantic Cotton Mills.

PRINT CLOTHS were in moderate demand, with some transactions in 64x64 "spots" at 3 5-16c. less ¼ per cent., but 64x64 "futures" are unchanged at 3 5-16c. flat, and 56x60s are quoted at 2¾c.

PRINTS.—Medium and dark fancy prints were in fair demand at agents' hands; and though buyers are taking hold less freely than in former seasons at a like period, selections are numerous and fair in the aggregate amount. Indigo blues continue in good demand, and shirtings, robes, flag and decoration prints are doing fairly well, as are Turkey reds and mournings.

GINGHAMS.—There was a fair business in standard dress styles, and fancies and staple checks were in moderate request by package buyers. The best dress styles have been favorably received by the trade, and many patterns are largely sold ahead already.

DRESS GOODS.—There was a fair movement in cashmeres and other staple worsted fabrics as the result of new business and in execution of back orders, and more inquiry was extended to soft-wool suitings and sackings, which are now shown in variety by some of the commission houses.

WOOLEN GOODS.—The quietness which has controlled the market for woolens has shown a disposition to relinquish its hold, and give way to the needs of the coming demand, and the season, though not in full swing has fairly entered on its opening stage. The dealings in men's wear woolens have been fair. Satinets were moderately active, as were also Kentucky jeans and doeskins, though, relatively, these goods exhibit in the hands of jobbers a better movement than higher grades of woolens. The business done in repellents was fairly satisfactory, and some inquiry was made for Jersey cloths, which maintain their popularity as an article of apparel. Worsted and fancy shawls were in good request, while some attractive imitations of Indian, Persian and European shawls have been ordered ahead of production. Fine woolen shawls were in increasing demand. In white and colored flannels for ladies' underwear some encouraging transactions took place, and a few orders were being placed for sackings of a flannelly texture. Prices of white bed blankets were maintained. Staple and fancy wool hosiery were in steady demand, knit underwear quiet without depression, Cardigan jackets active, and fancy knit woolens in better form.

FOREIGN GOODS.

The foreign goods market participates in the general good feeling, and a fair Summer business is being transacted. For fine black silks a number of contracts were entered into. An ample business could have been done in velvets, velveteens and plushes had not importers and agents been restricted by the terms of their advices. Luster fabrics were being well sold and considerable shipments were being made on account of recent orders. Hosiery, in staple and fancy wools, was fairly active, as it has been for some weeks past. In other respects the market was still quiet.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the past week and since January 1st, 1884, compare as follows with the same period of last year:

For the week.	1884.	1883.
Entered at the port	$3,709,710	$3,598,216
Thrown on the market	3,242,490	3,694,387
Since Jan. 1st.		
Entered at the port	64,313,020	66,746,172
Thrown on the market	62,880,153	66,424,918

WEEKLY DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT AND EVERY CONSUMER IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, July 21st, 1884.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Agawam, F	5½	Laconia	22½
Atlantic, A	7½	"	—
" D	6¾	Lyman, B	9⅝
" H	7¼	Massachusetts:	
" P	5¾	" BB	6
" LL	5½	" C	5
" V	6¼	Stand. 36	7½
Appleton, A	7¾	Mystic River	6¾
" XX	5¾	Nashua, fine O	6¾
" R	6¾	" R	7¼
Augusta	6¼	" E	8¼
"	5¼	" W	12
" A	4¾	Newmarket, B	5
Broadway	5⅛	" DD.36	5¼
Bedford, R	4¾	" G..36	5¾
Boott, C	5¾	" N..36	6¼
" FF	7¾	Pacific, Extra	7¾
" M, fam.36	7	" H	7
" D	8	Pepperell	15
Continental, C.36	7¼	"	17½
" D.40	8½	"	20
Conestoga, D	5¾	"	22½
" G	5¾	"	25
" S	6	"	—
" W	6¼	Pepperell Efine,39	7¼
Dwight, X	5¾	" R. .36	7
" Y	5¾	" O. .33	6¼
" Z	6¾	" N .30	6¼
Exeter, A	6¾	Pequot, A .36	7¾
" S	5¾	" B. 40	8¾
Ellerton. 10-4	22½	" 5-4	12½
First Prize. 36	6¾	Pittsfield, A .36	5¼
Great Falls, E. 36	7½	Pocasset, C —	6¾
Hill's S'mp. Id'm	45 —	" O .33	6
Indian Head .36	7¾	" E .40	7¾
" " .30	7	Stark, AA .36	7½
" " .40	10½	Utica .36	8½
" " .48	12¾	" heavy .40	8½
Indian Orchard		" .48	13½
" DW .40	8	" .58	16½
" DW .36	7½	" .78	25
" EE .36	6¾	" .108	32½
" AA .40	7½	Wamsutta, 50	15
Lawrence, LL .36	5¾	" .72	25
" XX .36	7½	" .79	30
" XXX.40	8½	" .89	32½
Langley, A .36	6¾	" .99	35½
" 7-8	6¼	" .108	40
" 3-4	5¼	Wachusett .36	7½
Laconia 7-4	—	" .30	6¼
" 8-4	17½	" .40	—
" 9-4	20	" .48	—

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Androscoggin		Langdon GB .36	9½
" L .36	—	Lonsdale .33	8¼
" 6-4	16½	" Cambric 36	11
Allendale 6-4	13½	Masonville .36	8¾
" 7-4	15½	Nashua, E .36	8¼
" 8-4	17½	" F .42	11
Avondale .36	7½	" W .45	12
Ballou & Son .36	6½	Newmarket, F .36	6½
" .33	5¾	N. Y. Mills .36	10½
Bay Mills .36	9	" Wt'r Twist 36	12½
Bellows Falls .36	9½	" 5-4	16
Blackstone, AA.36	7¾	" 6-4	17½
Boott, R .27	5¼	" 8-4	25
" E .36	7	Pepperell 6-4	15
" Standard36	8½	" 7-4	17½
Cabot .7-8	6½	" 8-4	20
" 4-4	7¼	" 9-4	22½
" 9-8	10	" 10-4	25
" 6-4	11	" 11-4	27½
Canoe .27	4	Pequot .5-4	14¾
Dauntless .36	5¼	" 6-4	17½
Dwight, Anchor 36	—	Tuscarora, XX.36	6½
Fearless .36	7¼	Utica .35	—
Fruit of the Loom:		" ex. heavy .36	9
" " 36	9	" 5-4	15
" " 33	8½	" 6-4	18
" " 42	11½	" 8-4	25
Forestdale .36	9	" 9-4	27½
Green G .36	5¾	" 10-4	30
Gold Medal .36	7	" heavy .100	32½
" .33	6	" Nonp .36	10½
Great Falls, S .30	6	Wamsutta:	
" M .32	6¼	" OXX.36	10½
" A .32	6¾	" cambric.36	11
Hill's Semp. Indem:		" d'blewarp36	11½
" " .33	7½	Washington .26	5¾
" " .36	8¼	Wauregans, 100s36	10½
" " .42	10½	" shirt cotton—	—
" " .45	11¾	" No. 1 .36	9
Highland .36	8	" cambric .—	11
Hope .36	7	Whitinsville .36	7½
Indian Orchard		" .33	6¾
" DW36	9	Williamsville:	
Langdon, 76 .36	8¾	A1.36	9½

CORSET JEANS.

Amory	—@ 7½	Kearsarge sat.	—@ 7½
Androscoggin sat.	—@ 8¼	Laconia	—@ 7½
Canoe River	—@ 6	Lawrence	—@—
Clarendon	—@ 6	Narraganaett	—@ 6¼
Indian Orchard, Imported	—@ 6½	Naumkeag sat.	—@ 8¼
		Pepperell blea.	—@ 8½
		Rockport	—@ 7

CHECKS.

Caledonia, XX	—@10½	Park Mills, No. 60	—@11
" X	—@10	Park Mills, No. 70	—@13
Economy	—@ 9	York, I	—@ 8½
Otis, apron	—@ 9¼		
Prodigy	—@ —		

TICKINGS.

Amoskeag, ACA	14	Methuen, AA	—
" " 4-4	18	New England	6
" A	13	Palmer	14
" B	12	Pearl River	15
" C	11	Pemberton, AA	—
" D	10⅜	" B	—
" E	10	" E	—
" F	9½	Swift River	7¼
Cordis, AAA...32	—	Thorndike, A	7¾
" ACE...32	14	" B	7¾
" No. 1..32	14	Willow Brook, No. 1	—
Hamilton, BT	11	York...32	13½
" D	9¾	" 30	11½
Lewiston, A...36	15½		

STRIPES.

American	—@ 8½	Otis, BB	—@ 8½
Amoskeag	—@10	Thorndike, A	—@10
" fancy	—@10½	" B	—@ 9
Columbian	—@ 7¾	Uncasville, A	—@—
Hamilton	—@10½	Whittenton	8 @11

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	—@ 8	Plunkett	—@ 7½
Bates	—@ 7½	Renfrew	—@ 9
Glasgow, checks	—@ 7	White M'f'g Co., staple	—@ 7¼
Gloucester, n'w	—@ 7½	White M'f'g Co., fancy	—@ 8
Lancaster	—@ 8		
Manchester	—@ 7		

PRINTS.

Albion	—@ 5½	Manchester	—@ 6
American	—@ 5½	Merrimack, D	—@ 6
Allen's fancy	—@ 5½	Mallory	—@ 6½
Arnold's	—@ 6	Pacific	—@ 6
Cocheco	—@ 6	Richmond's	—@ 6
Dunnell's fancy	—@ 6	Simpson's solid black	—@ 6
Garner's blues	—@ 8	Steel River, fncy	—@ 5½
Gloucester	—@ 5½	Slater's solids	—@ 5½
Hartel	—@ 6	Southbridge Shirtings	—@ 4½
Hamilton	—@ 6	Windsor, fancy	—@ 6
Knickerbocker, fancy	—@ 5½		

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	—@15	Otis, CC	—@11
Boston	—@ 7½	Otis, BB	—@12
Columbian, h'y bro	—@14½	Pearl River	—@14½
Columb'n, XXX brown	—@11½	York	—@14
		Warren, AXA	—@13
		" BB	—@12

BROWN DRILLS.

Appleton	—@7½	Mass., D	—@ 7½
Augusta	—@6½	Mass., G	—@ 6½
Boott	—@7½	Pepperell	—@ 7½
Laconia	—@7½	Pelzer	30@ 7½
Langley, A	—@7½	Piedmont	—@ 7
Langley, B	—@7½	Stark, A	—@ 7½

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Weekly Market Review.

GROCERS' WHOLESALE MARKET.

[*For the Week ending Friday, July 18th, 1884.*]

COFFEE.

Rio, Good, Ordinary, to Choice	—@12½
Santos, Choice to Best	—@10
Java	14@22
Mocha	18@19
Maracaibo	9½@12½
Laguayra	9½@12

TEA.

Hyson	17@40
Young Hyson	12@60
Japan	13@45
Gunpowder	16@65
Oolong	18@60

SUGAR.

RAW.—Fair to prime	—@ 5 3-16
HARD.—Cut Loaf	7½@—
Crushed	7½@—
Powdered	7½@ 7¼
GRANULATED	6¾@ 6¾
WHITE.—Standard A	—@ 7⅛
Extra C	5¾@—
YELLOW.—Coffee C	5¼@ 5⅝
Brown	4¾@ 4⅞

MOLASSES.

Cuba	15@23
" Refined	15@16
" Grocery	20@25
Porto Rico	23@48
New Orleans	30@55

FISH.

George's Cod (new), per qtl.	$ 5 75@ 6 00
Grand Bank Cod	3 50@ 4 00
Mackerel, No. 1 Mass	18 00@20 00
Mackerel, No. 2 Mass	12 00@15 00
Mackerel, No. 3 Mass	9 50@11 00
Herring, per box	—@— 16

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

FLOUR:	
Sour Extras and Patents	$2 60@$4 50
No. 2 Winter	2 75@ 3 15
Superfine Spring	3 10@ 3 25
Ohio, Ind., Mich., Ill., Superfine Winter	3 10@ 3 50
State Extra brands	3 60@ 3 70
Western Spring Wheat, ext'a	3 65@ 3 75
Minnesota, "Clear"	3 90@ 4 60
Spring Wheat, "Patents"	5 25@ 6 60
Good to Choice Spring Wheat, Extras	3 75@ 4 00
Ex. Amber Ind., Ohio, and Mich	4 10@ 5 00
O. Round Hoop Ex. (ship'g)	3 60@ 3 75
White Wheat Ex. (O. & Ind.)	4 00@ 4 60
St. Louis, Single Extras	5 00@ 5 30
St. Louis, Double, "	5 35@ 5 50
Genessee, Extra Brands	5 00@ 5 40
Winter Wheat, "Patents"	5 50@ 7 00
White Wheat, Michigan Ex.	3 80@ 5 35
SOUTHERN FLOUR:	
Extra	5 40@ 5 60
Family	5 30@ 5 75
Fancy	4 15@ 5 25
RYE FLOUR:	
Fine	3 15@ 3 35
Superfine	4 20@ 4 50
CORN MEAL:	
Western	2 90@ 3 35
Brandywine	3 35@ 3 45
Prize Medal	3 00@ 3 25

GRAIN.

WHEAT:	
White, No. 1	$ Nominal
" No. 2	"
Red " "	98@ 1 01
CORN:	
Mixed	—@— 64
Yellow	Nominal
White, No 2	—@— 75
OATS:	
White, No. 1	—@— —
Western	—@— 45
State Mixed	—@— 39
RYE:	
State	—@—
Western	—@—72
BEANS:	
Mediums	2 25@ 2 75
Marrows	2 90@ 2 95
Pea	2 45@ 2 55
PEAS:	
Green, prime, ₩ bush	1 62½@ 1 65

PROVISIONS.

PORK:	
Ordinary Mess	—@ 15 50
New Mess	—@ 16 50
Family Mess, City	15 50@ 15 75
Prime Mess, Western	—@—
BACON:	
D. S., Long Clears	—@ 8
D. S., Short Clears	—@12½
D. S., Shoulders	—@ 8½
CUT MEATS:	
Smoked Hams	—12@— 18¼
Smoked Shoulders	—@— 8¼

MILL FEED.

(We quote per 100 lbs.)

Bran, 40 lbs	$ 80@ 85
Shorts, 60 lbs	77½@ 82½
Middling, 80 to 100 lbs	85@ 1 10
Sharps, fine	1 10@ 1 15
Rye Feed	90@— 95
Screenings	60@ 90
Oil Meal, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Cottonseed Meal, per ton	27 50@ 28 00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1, prime, per 100 lbs	$ 1 00@$1 05
Hay, No. 2, good, " "	—85@— 90
Hay, No. 3, medium " "	—70@— 80
Hay, clover mixed " "	—@— —
Hay, Shipping, " "	—@— 65
Hay, Clover " "	—@— —
Straw, No. 1, Rye " "	—90@— 95
Straw, No. 2 Rye " "	—60@— 65
Straw, Oat " "	—40@— 50

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, choice to fancy	19½@21½
" fair to good	17@18
Half-firkin tubs	16@21
Welsh tubs	17@20
Western imitation Creamery	14@—
" factory	8@15

LARD.

Steam rendered, per tierce	$ —@ 7 40
Continent	—@ 7 60
South American	—@ 8 40

CHEESE.

State, Factory, fine	—@ 9¼
Good to prime	7 @—
Fair to good	6 @—
Ohio Factory, flat fine	7 @ 7¾
Flat, good to prime	6½@—
Skims	1 @ 4

EGGS.

Jersey, single bbls, per doz	—@—
State and Penn., fresh laid	18@ 19
Western, fresh-laid	18@—
Canadian	18@—

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, prime, large	—14@— 15
Chickens, Western, choice	—10@— 12
Chickens, Philadelphia, per lb	—22@— 26
Fowls	—12@— 17

VEGETABLES.

String Beans, per bag	— 75@ 1 00
Green Peas, per bag	1 50@ 2 00
Cabbage, per 100	3 00@ 4 50
Potatoes, New, Southern	2 00@ 2 50
Tomatoes, per crate	40@ 2 25
Cucumbers, per crate	10@ 75

DOMESTIC GREEN FRUIT.

Apples, Jersey, per bbl	1 50@ 3 50
Peaches, per crate	50@ 1 50
Blackberries, per qt	5@ 8
Raspberries, per qt	2½@ 5
Huckleberries, per box	75@ 1 25
Green Gooseberries, per bush	1 00@ 1 50
Currants, per lb	2@ 3
Cherries, per lb	4@ 6
Plums per qt	15@ 20
Watermelons, per 100	20 00@40 00
Muskmelons, per bbl	1 50@ 4 00
Peanuts, Virginia, hand-p'k'd. per lb	7½@ 8¼
Pecans, per lb	—@— 7

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUIT.

Apples	—@—10
Peaches, Peeled	—@—
Peaches, Unpeeled	—@— 6
Blackberries	—@—
Cherries	—@—
Huckleberries	—@—
Raspberries	—@—

CATTLE MARKET.

Beeves, common to prime	8¼@12½
Live Calves, poor to good	6½@ 7¾
" " buttermilk fed	3½@ 4¾
Sheep, common to prime	4@ 5¾
Spring Lambs	4½@6 ¼
Dressed Hogs	7¼@ 7¾

WOOL MARKET.

Indiana Medium, unwashed	28@35
" Fine, "	26@27
" Coarse and quarter blood	20@28
N. Y., Mich., and Ind., washed X and XX	35@40
N. Y., Mich., and Ind., No. 1	40@45
" " " No. 2	35@40
" " " common	28@33
Ohio, Tenn., and W. Va. X and XX	40@43
" " " XXX	43@45
" " " No. 1	44@46
" " " No. 2	35@40
" " " common	30@34

Burry at value.

GUANO AND FERTILIZERS.

	Per Ton.
Soluble Pacific Guano	$42 00@45 00
Listers' Stand. Superphosphate	37 00@40 00
" Ammoniated Dis'd Bone	32 00@35 00
" U. S. Phosphate	29 00@31 00
" Ground Bone	31 00@33 50
" Crescent Bone	29 00@31 50
" Potato Fertilizer	47 00@50 00
" Tobacco Fertilizer	47 00@50 00
" Buckwheat Fertilizer	32 00@35 00
(Free on board cars at New York and Newark, less 5 per cent. of above prices.)	
Baker's Potato Fertilizer	47 50
" Wheat "	47 50
" Cabbage "	48 50
" AA Ammoniated Superphosphate Fertilizer	40 00
" Pelican Bone Fertilizer	35 00
Specialties compounded to order.	
Homestead Superphosphate (Michigan Carbon Works)	40 00
Homestead Tobacco Grower (Michigan Carbon Works)	60 00
Banner Raw Bone Flour (Michigan Carbon Works)	45 00
Earl's Super Phosphate	60 00
" Horse-foot Guano	30 00
Sardy's Phospho-Peruvian Guano	36 00
" Ammoniated Superphosphate	32 00
" Alkaline Phosphate	27 00
" Acid Phosphate	25 00
" Pulverized S. C. Phosphate (Discount on orders of 5 tons or more.)	20 00
Baugh's Tobacco Fertilizer	38 00@40 00
Baugh's Raw Bone Superphosphate, per 2,000 lbs	35 00@37 00
Baugh's Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate, per 2,000 lbs	25 00
Baugh's Economical Fertilizer for Potatoes	30 00
Baugh's Warranted Pure Bone Meal, per 2,000 lbs	33 00@35 00
Baugh's Export Bone, per 2,000 lbs	29 00@31 00
Soluble Marine Guano	45 00@48 00
Guano, Peruv'n, rectified, 9.70 p.c.	68 00@70 00
" " " 3.40 "	50 00@52 00
Guano, Standard or Guanape (2,240 lbs.)	52 00@54 00
Bone, ground fine, average	30 00@31 00
" dissolved, high grade	—@27 00
German Potash Salts, Kainit, cargo lots	7 25@ 7 75
Plaster, per ton (2,000 lbs.)	8 00@ 9 00
Muriate of Potash (80 p. c.), per 100 lbs, cargo lots	1 57½@—
Sulphate of Ammonia, per 100 lbs.	—@ 3 65
Dried Blood, per unit	—@ 2 12½

ASHES.—We quote 4½@5 cents for Pot and 6½@7 for Pearl.

First-Class Printers' Materials.

Types, "Strong Slat" Cases, Cabinets, Chases, Printing Presses, etc. Blocks for Engravers. Pat. Iron Letters for Machinists.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.
110 Fulton and 16 and 18 Dutch Street New York.

Insurance.

A STATUTORY CURIOSITY.

THE following is the full text of a recently enacted law of Massachusetts:

"An Act to prevent discrimination by life insurance companies against persons of color.

"SECTION 1. No life insurance company organized or doing business within this commonwealth shall make any distinction or discrimination between white persons or colored persons wholly or partially of African descent as to the premiums or rates charged for policies upon the lives of such persons; nor shall any such company demand or require greater premiums from such colored persons than are at the time required by such company from white persons of the same age, sex, general condition of health, and hope of longevity; nor shall any such company make or require any rebate, diminution or discount upon the sum to be paid on such policy in case of the death of such colored person insured, nor insert in the policy any condition, nor make any stipulation whereby such person insured shall bind himself or his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns to accept any sum less than the full value or amount of such policy in case of a claim accruing thereon by reason of the death of such person insured, other than such as are imposed upon white persons in similar cases; and any such stipulation or condition so made or inserted shall be void.

"SEC. 2. Any such company, which shall refuse the application of any such colored person for insurance upon such person's life, shall furnish such person with the certificate of some regular examining physician of such company, who has made examination of such person, stating that such person's application has been refused, not because such person is a person of color, but solely upon such grounds of the general health and hope of longevity of such person as would be applicable to white persons of the same age and sex.

"SEC. 3. Any corporation, or the officer or agent of any corporation, violating any of the provisions of this act, either by demanding or receiving from such colored person such different or greater premium, or by allowing any discount or rebate upon the premiums paid or to be paid by white persons of the same age, sex, general condition of health and hope of longevity, or by making or requiring any rebate, diminution or discount upon the sum to be paid upon a policy in case of the death of any such colored person insured, or by failing to furnish the certificate required by section second, shall, for each offense, forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

The first section of this nonsensical document seems rather to controvert itself in the prohibition of collecting greater premiums "than are at that time required by such company from white persons of the same age, sex, general condition of health, *and hope of longevity*"; for if no discrimination exists against colored persons, there is no occasion for this law, and if discrimination does exist, it is founded on nothing except the belief that colored persons do not have such "hope of longevity" as whites have. Section 2 is open enough for the passage of the usual coach-and-six; for nothing is easier than for the medical examiner to cut the snapper off this legal whip by furnishing the rejected colored applicant the required certificate of explanation. The powers of the examiners must needs be autocratic, and they may reject risks not merely because any specially conclusive reasons are found, but because, in a general way, they do not think the risk a desirable one. The law is, therefore, as abortive, by its own terms, as the old rustic custom of swearing a witling, "by the horns," to never kiss the maid when he could kiss the mistress, unless he preferred the maid, etc.

All men are created free and equal? Certainly. A man is not to blame and should not be punished for being born with a black skin? Assuredly not. Nobody is in fault for being older than somebody else, since nobody can help growing old? Evidently. Nor for being poorer than another, nor for being less healthy and vigorous, since competence and health are not wholly within one's control? It seems that this must be so. Then if it is an unjust discrimination to charge any body more for life insurance because he is black, it must be equally unjust to charge one white man more because he is older or feebler than some other white man. If the color line must be abolished by law, so should the money line be; and nobody must be refused life insurance because unable to pay for it. And as the aged, the feeble, the sick and the poor are the ones who most need insurance, it must be evident, to all persons whose reasoning faculties work in such a way as to show this to them, that life insurance should be bestowed upon all who want it, without regard to any other considerations whatever. The new doctrine cannot reasonably stop here, either. Among the great swarm of the complaining and discontented idle, there will not be found one who doubts that the rest of mankind owe him a lazy living, and that the hateful money line should be generally abolished. From this it is only a short step to the millennium in which the whole shall be more than the parts, the horse shall ride in the carriage, and every body shall be supported at the public expense.

Insurance is really a process of collecting and redistributing certain necessary payments which, with their increase, equal the total distribution, plus the expenses of the process. It is based upon and kept close to a mass of hard facts, or it comes to wreck. It has no room for any sentimental considerations. "The widow's claim" is no better than any other claim. It has neither right nor power to be charitable, or liberal, or generous. It is bound to be simply just. It cannot favor one without robbing the rest.

The process of managing insurance being such, if it were satisfactorily ascertained that red-haired men, or men with moles on their necks, or warts on their hands, are deficient in vital power, there would be a "discrimination" against them, just as there now is against men whose parents died of consumption, or who consume a gallon of whisky per week. There is no objection to inherited disease, or to drunkenness, or to females, or to lion-taming, or to negroes, except that business reasons coldly require that the obviously shorter lived shall not be put on an equality with the longer-lived. This is an odious inequality and discrimination, perhaps; but there is just such a discrimination, all over the world, against customers who do not pay, or whose business is found to be unprofitable.

The colored race may train out of improvidence in course of generations. They are not yet out of it so as to be largely applicants for life insurance; and so this silly law is hardly more than a bid for the applause of the colored Buncombe. If negroes should, however, apply largely for life insurance, the necessary effect of such a law, supposing its intent to be obeyed, would be to distribute every cent of the increased cost of carrying colored risks over the whole body of risks existing. Precisely this will happen in case of the policies on suicides. All this is only another way of saying that the insured must pay for their own insurance. Still, legislatures will go on piling up statutes that are silly, ungrammatical, and self-nugatory, as if it were possible to get something, or an absolute gift, out of that absolute imaginary thing, "the company," "the state," or "the country." No such thing exists, in that sense and for that purpose. The more taxes, interferences, restrictions, and so-called protective and liberal interventions are thrust in, the more the cost of insurance will be increased.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COW TO BE DRAINED.

THE "tremens" have fallen upon assessment insurance, and numbers of the "mutual aid" societies are laboring with a vague terror of unseen trouble at hand. They are oppressed with the idea that their business must be encumbered by a *bona fide* financial principle—a thing it has never known heretofore. In a word, all through co-operative circles there is being discussed the necessity of making advance provisions for a heavy death rate. Managements are recommending to memberships that assessments be increased by a percentage large enough to establish reserves with which to meet the increasing mortality which the blindest of them all can now see is sure to come. There is bewilderment among them as to how this can be done without a confession that their previous methods and calculations have been all wrong and absurd, and that the regular old-line life insurance principles are the only ones that are sound. It is really amusing to see how the assessment society organs quibble over terms to avoid the admission that co-operative insurance, upon its original basis, is a failure, and that it can be perpetuated only by a recourse to the despised principles of regular insurance. The "tremens" developed by this new issue are but the premonitory symptoms of final paralysis. A hard road for most of the co-operatives begins with the attempt at introducing the reserve feature into concerns which have hitherto staggered along under no greater burden than "day-to-day" insurance.

In the formation of these mutual aid societies the amount of insurance promised was just what the original projectors in each case happened to think would be most "taking" to the public and would attract people to become members. They have paid no attention to life expectancy. Indeed, very few of the managements have kept their records in such a shape that they can possibly tell what the life expectancy of their respective memberships is. As to dues and assessments—those all-important features so completely essential to income—they have been fixed solely upon the projectors' judgment of what the desired membership would "stand." That, then, is the proper and, indeed (in their case), the only possible basis of assessment for reserve purposes. Mr. Manager, from your intimate knowledge of and profound experience with the temperaments of your members, how much of an assessment for reserve purposes do you think they will "stand"? In answering this, Mr. Manager should mention the highest limit. His answer will, in each instance, be the precise basis to operate upon. It is just as simple as falling off a log, and will be excellently consistent with co-operative precedents. Moreover, this is exactly the way the basis of reserve assessment will be arrived at with every wildcat insurance order that adopts the reserve feature. Members will be taxed all that they will stand.

The general organ of wildcat life insurance (*The Guardian*) discusses the idea whether the reserve fund idea is a departure from the original plan of assessment insurance. This is a side issue of a very trivial character; yet, if anything is to be said about it, the truth might as well be told, and the truth would have sounded well from *The Guardian*. There is no sense in the wildcats trying to crawl out of the really harmless fact that, under the prevailing system no more than one assessment has usually been made in advance of the actual death which it was intended to indemnify. Not one in fifty of the co-operative societies has even pretended that it was providing a reserve fund. And when such has been the case, the reserve feature has been most boastingly lauded as a special superiority over other societies. No, in almost every instance, the organization of these concerns contemplated no other reservation of funds than the reserve of profits from income by the projectors or managers.

That we are right is plainly shown by the verdant manner in which *The Guardian* "gives itself away" while using the following language. "We note that there exists in certain localities an apparent fear lest the introduction of the reserve fund element into the practice of assessment insurance is a departure from the original principles upon which the business was founded." And our careless contemporary goes on to argue that the proposed reserve feature is not a departure from the original plan of assessment insurance. Why, then, is it just being introduced? Why are so many wildcat managers trembling lest its introduction will collapse their schemes and destroy their lazy livelihoods?

In conclusion we venture the opinion that most of the wildcat managers who follow the reserve fund departure will do so in order to increase their perquisites, in one way or another, or to perpetuate their salaries. They propose to milk the co-operative cow to the last drop before she collapses, and that motive is really the true inwardness of the wildcat reserve fund departure.—*Western Insurance Review.*

INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., - - - President.
In this Company policyholders have the advantage over those of all other companies, in Non-forfeitable dividends to keep their policies in force See Charter.
OFFICE, COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE BUILDING
Corner New Church and Courtland Streets. New York.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 181 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance	633,741 16
Reserve for all other liabilities	90,655 57
NET SURPLUS	839,744 56
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1882	$2,565 141 29

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y

1851. THE 1884.
Massachusetts Mutual Life
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
33 Years of Successful Experience.
PURELY MUTUAL.
Every policyholder a stockholder and entitled to participate in distributions of surplus.
The Mass. non-forfeiture applies to all policies and contains the most liberal features ever before offered Examine its merits before insuring your life.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.
E. W. BOND, President.
JOHN A. HALL, *Secretary.*
M. V. B. EDGERLY, 2d Vice-President and Manager of Agencies.

NEW ENGLAND
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF BOSTON.

Assets	$16,901,943 27
Liabilities	14,327,928 23
Total Surplus	$2,574,015 04

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President,
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO
OF NEW YORK.
No. 156 and 158 BROADWAY,
ORGANIZED IN 1850.
President, HENRY STOKES.
First Vice-Pres., J. L. HALSEY.
Second Vice-Pres., H. B. STOKES.
Secretary, H. Y. WEMPLE.
Actuary, S. N. STEBBINS.
From the Home Journal.
The thirty-fourth annual report of this old-established company gives evidence of the sound financial condition and increasing prosperity of this institution. Its income for the year last was $2,080,729.00; its disbursements $1,475,178.31, leaving a balance of nearly eleven millions of gross assets. Deducting for claims not yet due, reported claims, unpaid dividends, the reserve on existing policies, etc., there remains a surplus of nearly two and a quarter millions. The increase in its net assets over last year is $250,000.

UNITED STATES
Life Insurance Company,
Nos 261, 262, 263, and 264 Broadw
Corner Warren Street.
INCORPORATED 1850.
CASH ASSETS
$5,268,212 48.
The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED.
All Forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued
T. H. BROSNAN, *President*
C. P. FRALEIGH, *Secretary.*
GEO. H. BURFORD, *Actuary*

THE CONTINENTAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD
CONN.
ASSETS,
$2,447,722.19.
SURPLUS,
$403,619.77.
JAS. S. PARSONS,
President.
A. S. WINCHESTER,
Vice-president.
R. E. BEECHER,
Secretary.

NIAGARA
Fire Insurance Company
135 BROADWAY, New York.
ORGANIZED 1850.
67th Semi-Annual Statement, Jan. 1st, 1884

CASH CAPITAL	300,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	372,656 74
Reserve for all other liabilities	247,168 72
Net Surplus	334,910 51
	1,874,034 97

Policyholders in this Company have increased Protection under the Guaranties of the
NEW YORK SAFETY FUND LAW.
PETER NOTMAN, President.
THOS. F. GOODRICH, Vice-President.
WEST POLLOCK, Sec. GEO. C. HOWE, Asst. Sec

THE
Americ'n
FIRE
Insur'nce
CO.,
Philadelphia.
SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Cash capital	$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance, unadjusted losses, and all claims	852,970 25
Surplus	551,548 96
	1,804,519 21

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, *President.*

SAFE. PROMPT. LIBERAL.
PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST CO.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated Third Month 23d, 1865.
Exceedingly low death-rate. Simple, intelligible, untechnical form of policy. Liberality and accommodation to policyholders. Conservative management. Strict business methods.
GENTLEMEN OF ADDRESS AND INTELLIGENCE WANTED TO ACT AS AGENTS. *Apply to the Company*

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO.

J. M. ALLEN, President.
W. B. FRANKLIN, Vice-President.
J. B. PIERCE, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL
(Fire) Insurance Co.

OFFICES, Continental Buildings: { New York, 100 Broadway. Brooklyn, cor. Court and Montague Sts. and No. 108 Broadway, E. D.

Reserve for reinsurance.....$1,775,820 60
Reserve for all other claims.... 430,324 04
Capital paid in in Cash..... 1,000,000 00
Net Surplus..... 1,661,797 28
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1884..$4,867,942 01

This Company conducts its business under the restrictions of the New York Safety Fund Law. The two Safety Funds together equal $1,200,000.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
F. C. Moore, 2d Vice-President.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, GEORGE BLISS, S. B. CHITTENDEN, WM. H. SWAN, HENRY C. BOWEN, AURELIUS B. HULL, THEODORE F. VAIL, THEODORE I. HUSTED, WM. H. CASWELL, WM. M. RICHARDS, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, ALEX. E. ORR, WM. L. ANDREWS, E. W. CORLIES, JAMES FRASER, HIRAM BARNEY, SAMUEL A. SAWYER, JNO. L. RIKER, WILLIAM BRYCE, WELLINGTON CLAPP, HENRY F. SPAULDING, RICHARD A. McCURDY, JOHN H. REED, JOHN H. EARLE, CHARLES H. BOOTH, WM. H. HURLBUT, EDWARD MARTIN, BRADISH JOHNSON, S. M. BUCKINGHAM, J. D. VERMILYE, JACOB WENDELL, JNO. F. SLATER, LAWRENCE TURNURE.

CYRUS PECK, *Secretary.* A. M. KIRBY, *Sec. Local Dep't*
B. C. TOWNSEND, *Sec. Agency Dep't.* CHAS. H. DUTCHER, *Sec. Brooklyn Dep't*

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 24TH, 1884.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1883.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883.....		$4,108,963 10
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1883.....		1,599,222 53
Total Marine Premiums.....		$5,708,185 63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883.....		$4,960,439 93
Losses paid during the same period.....	$1,901,042 28	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	$650,060 76	
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks..	$3,666,795 00	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise..	1,966,500 00	
Real Estate and claims due the Company, estimated at.....	425,000 00	
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	1,568,806 79	
Cash in Bank.....	356,710 68	
Amount.....		$12,973,813 47

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1879 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1883, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JAMES LOW, DAVID LANE, GORDON W. BURNHAM, A. A. RAVEN, WM. STURGIS, BENJAMIN H. FIELD, JOSIAH O. LOW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROYAL PHELPS, C. A. HAND, JOHN D. HEWLETT, WILLIAM B. WEBB, CHARLES P. BURDETT, HORACE GRAY, EDMUND W. CORLIES, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, ROB'T B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, JOHN ELLIOTT, JAMES G. DE FOREST, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, WILLIAM BRYCE, WILLIAM H. FOGG, THOS. B. CODDINGTON, HORACE K. THURBER, WILLIAM DEGROOT, JOHN L. RIKER, N. DENTON SMITH, GEORGE BLISS, WILLIAM H. MACY.

JOHN D. JONES, *President.*
CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*
W. H. H. MOORE, *2nd Vice-Pres't.*
A. A. RAVEN, *3d Vice-Pres't.*

STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE
LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

For the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1883.

LEDGER ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1883.		$45,529,581 54
INCOME.		
Premiums.....	$10,727,547 96	
Interest, Rents and Realized Net Profit on Investments and on Sales of Real Estate.....	2,743,023 72	13,470,571 68
		$59,000,153 22
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death and Matured Endowments.....		$3,410,614 97
Dividends, Surrendered values, and annuities...		2,906,999 94
Discounted Endowments.....		143,455 75
TOTAL PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS...		$6,461,070 66
Dividend on Capital.....		7,000 00
Commissions, Advertising, Postage and Exchange.....		1,019,156 66
General Expenses.....		973,616 06
State, County and City Taxes....		107,060 11
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....		$8,567,903 49
NET CASH ASSETS, Dec. 31st, 1883.		$50,432,249 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages.....		$13,072,941 20
New York Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure.....		5,819,817 08
United States Stocks, State Stocks, City Stocks, and Stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New York.....		15,341,915 12
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, $10,698,652.00).....		8,199,000 00
Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and Society's Buildings in other cities.....		3,627,515 66
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies, at interest*.....		3,979,998 38
(*A large portion of this amount was in transit and has been since invested.)		
Commuted Commissions.....		112,545 15
Due from Agents on account of Premiums.....		278,517 14
		$50,432,249 73
Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost.....		765,653 53
Interest and Rents due and accrued..... ..		451,350 44
Premiums due and in process of collection (less premiums paid in advance, $25,349.00).....		446,125 00
Deferred Premiums.....		935,203 00
TOTAL ASSETS, Dec. 31st, 1883....		$53,030,581 70
TOTAL LIABILITIES, including valuation at FOUR per cent.....		43,914,612 44
TOTAL UNDIVIDED SURPLUS.....		$9,115,969 26
Upon the New York Standard of 4½ per cent. interest, the Surplus is.....		12,109,756 79
Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in general class, is $6,420,523.79.		
Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in Tontine Class, is $5,689,233.00.		
NEW ASSURANCE IN 1883.....		$81,129,756
TOTAL ASSURANCE.....		275,160,588

From the undivided surplus, contributed by policies in the General class, reversionary dividends will be declared, available on settlement of next annual premium, to ordinary participating policies. From the undivided surplus contributed by policies in the Tontine class, the amounts applicable to policies maturing within the current year will be duly declared, as their respective annual premiums become due.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, J. G. VAN CISE. } *Actuaries.*

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, *Vice-President.*
SAMUEL BORROWE, *2d Vice-President.*
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*
E. W. SCOTT, *Superintendent of Agencies.*

1845. Thirty-nine Years' Successful Business. 1884.

THE

LATEST ADVANCE IN LIFE INSURANCE

A

Non-Forfeiting Limited-Tontine Policy

BY THE

New York Life Insurance Company.

A Policy combining the non-forfeiture features originated by the NEW YORK LIFE in 1860, with the Privileges and Profits of its popular "Tontine Investment Policy."

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Tontine " " " " "	2,236,096 04
TOTAL SURPLUS at 4 per cent.....	$7,238,610 21
Surplus by State Standard (estimated).....	10,300,000 00
Policies in Force.....	69,227
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Old and Young.

SCARS.

BY MARY S. BARNES.

She sought her dead on battle field,
Her king of many wars,
And, finding him, she cried: "'Tis he!
I know him by his scars."

Oh! tribute to a soldier's fate,
Whose light outshines the stars,
When she who loved him best can say:
"I know him by his scars."

'Tis thus the Christian knows the King,
Whose glory nothing mars.
Gazing at hands and feet and side,
We know Him by his scars.

Oh! happy we, if, serving Him,
Till death lets down the bars,
We merit then from lips divine,
"I know thee by thy scars."

New York City.

AN ALGERIAN EPISODE.

BY W. E. NORRIS,

Author of "Matrimony," "No New Thing," etc.

It is now a considerable number of years since M. Jean-Marie Texidor, trudging off early one morning toward an outlying corner of his small property, in order to see how the beans which he had planted there were getting on, was astounded to behold two persons calmly walking about among the said beans and trampling them down as though they had been mere ownerless weeds. The elder of the two, a little, wizened old man, in a long, black frock-coat and a tall white hat, was pointing this way and that with his walking-stick, apparently giving instructions to his companion, who, with a measuring-tape in one hand and something which looked like a spirit-level in the other, was rapidly pacing out distances in obedience to the orders given him, without the smallest regard to the fact that, by so doing, he was treading another man's bean-crop under foot.

Such a spectacle was well calculated to arouse the ire of any landed proprietor, and Jean-Marie Texidor, among whose many virtues meekness had never been reckoned, felt his blood beginning to boil as he contemplated it. By birth a native of the island of Minorca, he had crossed over to Africa in his youth, as so many of his countrymen do, had purchased a small plot of land in the commune of Birmandreïs, near Algiers, and, by dint of industry and thrift, had added to it from time to time until he had become a person esteemed in the parish, and could talk without undue ostentation of sending his boy to be educated at the Lycée at Algiers. He himself was better educated than a French peasant of a corresponding class would have been; he was honest, as almost all Mahonais are; he had the pride of a Spaniard and an irascibility which he might fairly claim as his own. It was not over the beans of such a man as this that any one could dance with impunity. However, Texidor did not show temper after the Anglo-Saxon fashion, but quietly approached the intruders, and, lifting his broad-leaved felt hat with only a slight exaggeration in the profoundness of his bow, said:

"Good morning, gentlemen. Is it permitted to me to ask what you are doing here?"

The old man turned round sharply. "Certainly," answered he, with an ironical smile. "We are arranging for the site of a house which I propose to build here; if that is any business of yours."

"If it is any business of mine! On my land!"

"Oh! no, not at all; on my land. Perhaps you are not aware that you are trespassing, *mon brave homme*."

The absurdity of this assertion might have made the worthy Mahonais smile, had it been otherwise worded; but to be addressed as "*mon brave homme*," when one is known to the whole neighborhood as a prosperous farmer, and when one belongs to the ancient and well respected family of Texidor is a little beyond a joke.

"And pray who are you?" he asked, though he knew well enough.

"Antoine Rochas, at your service, notary of Algiers, Rue Bab-Azoun, No. 25," replied the old gentleman, with much urbanity.

"Then, Antoine Rochas, notary of Algiers, be so good as to walk off my property as fast as you can, and prepare yourself for an action at law, to recover damages for the injury done to my crop," returned M. Texidor.

The other grinned, showing a row of yellowish teeth.

"An action at law? Ah! my friend, be advised by me and do not meddle with such things. I am a lawyer myself, you see; added to which I have right on my side."

"The man is mad! Will you tell me that I did not buy this land with hard money, that I did not reclaim it with my own hands, and that I have not been cultivating it for three years past?"

M. Rochas shrugged his shoulder. "That only shows that you have been committing a trespass for three years past. But we will say nothing about that. I have no wish to be hard upon a neighbor. Only let me implore you, for your own sake, not to go to law. I appeal to monsieur here, who is an architect, and who, I believe, has sometimes had recourse to that remedy to enforce claims which his clients have been so unreasonable as to call excessive. Ask him whether he would recommend you to fight old Antoine Rochas in a court of justice."

Monsieur, who was an architect, pulled a wry face and intimated that he could not advise such a proceeding. As for Jean-Marie Texidor, he happened to be choleric and obstinate; but even if he had been as wise and patient as the reader or the writer of these words, it can hardly be supposed that he would have submitted to be despoiled of his property without a struggle. What he did was to shake his big brown fist within an inch of his counselor's nose and to commend him very heartily to the Devil.

"As you please," said M. Rochas, turning away, with another shrug of the shoulders. "Don't say I didn't warn you."

Texidor had a fine thick pair of boots on. He looked down at them lovingly; but conquered the temptation that was rising within him. He reflected that his case was an excellent one as it stood, and that it would be a sad pity to complicate it by acts of personal violence. So he stuffed his hands into his pockets, wheeled round resolutely, and marched back home without saying another word.

This was the beginning of the great Rochas-Texidor lawsuit; a suit to determine the ownership of something less than an acre of land, yet destined to be as prolonged and, to one at least of the litigants, as relatively costly as any of those famous cases which have become matters of history, and to which, for some reason inscrutable to the lay mind, lawyers are wont to refer with a kind of pride. Certainly one would have thought that the question might have been settled off-hand, seeing that both claimants had been purchasers at no distant date, and that both had their title-deeds to show: but then one would have thought the same thing with regard to so many disputes over which advocates have managed to wax eloquent and judges diffuse. As a matter of fact, the title-deeds were not conclusive, and the testimony of the previous owners of the soil only served to add obscurity to what was already obscure. In a comparatively new country limits are apt to be carelessly defined. That this piece of land had been wrongfully disposed of by somebody seemed tolerably clear; the trouble was to find out who had been wronged where all had acted in good faith. What was not denied was that Texidor had fully believed himself to have purchased it along with the large field of which it formed an angle; also that M. Rochas, who had bought an adjoining portion of land about the same time, had never sought to disturb him, and, indeed, had only lately become aware of what he now asserted to be his right so to do. That M. Rochas was a pettifogging attorney, that the villa which he proposed to build at Birmandreïs, as a refuge during the Summer heats, would be paid for out of the hard-earned money which he had wrung from his clients, and that he had only selected this especial site for the pleasure of bringing distress upon honest folks—these were statements which were freely repeated, and had their due weight among the members of the Texidor faction, but which, of course, could not affect the impartiality of the tribunals.

The first stage of the proceedings ended with a decision in Texidor's favor, whereupon there was much shouting and rejoicing, not only in the house of that excellent man, but throughout the little world in which he lived. The neighbors flocked in to offer their congratulations; old Marietta, Texidor's wife, beaming with satisfaction, prepared supper for them; Louis, his only son, then a boy of ten, sang Spanish songs to them, accompanying himself on the guitar, which he played remarkably well; and the company separated at a late hour, after drinking long life to their host and confusion to Antoine Rochas and all such vermin.

M. Rochas, however, far from being confounded, appealed against the decision, and, after long delays, succeeded in getting it reversed. An ultimate right of appeal now rested with Texidor, who, as a matter of course, exercised it. He did so against the wish of his legal adviser, but with the full approval of his wife and of his own conscience. His experiences had soured him a little by this time, and he said: "Evidently these judges are fools, who do not know what they would be at. First they are on my side, then they are on his; the third time they will naturally swing over to my side again."

The argument was a plausible one; but perhaps it rested upon an insufficient knowledge of the laws of chance. The Court of Final Appeal confirmed the judgment already recorded for M. Rochas, and poor old Texidor, shaking off the dust from his feet, started to walk home and tell his wife that there was no justice on earth, and that all their savings must go to pay the cost of a vain attempt to secure it. He was a short-necked man, and a walk of five miles under an African sun is not a thing to be undertaken by any one who is in a fever of indignation. Upon the threshold of his house Texidor fell down in an apoplectic fit, from which he only partially recovered consciousness. On the following day he died, murmuring, almost with his last breath: "Remember who killed me."

Marietta would have remembered without that injunction. She was an old woman of considerable force of character, strong in her loves, bitter in her hatreds, and she had never in her life suffered from the inconvenience of seeing two sides to a question. She acted up to her principles, which were of a simple and decided order. She was very devout in her religious observances; she was rigidly honest in all her dealings; she had always done her duty to her husband; she meant now to do her duty to her boy. Alas! it is certain that nothing but a dread of consequent evil to the latter restrained her from taking the first opportunity of plunging her knife into the heart of M. Antoine Rochas. That method of vengeance not being open to her, she could but curse him, and this she did with characteristic thoroughness. When she woke in the morning, before she retired to rest at night, when she told her beads at the hour of the Ave Maria, she never failed to conclude her prayers with "May the curse of God descend upon the thief and murderer, Rochas!" She taught little Louis to do the same, and impressed upon him that he must bear in mind his father's last words when he grew up to man's estate, and when she should be no longer at his side to remind him of them. Surreptitiously, and in a dark corner of the church (for she knew that M. le Curé did not countenance such proceedings) she would kneel with a reversed taper in her hand, fervently invoking all manner of sorrow and calamity upon Antoine Rochas, "and upon his children and his children's children *in sæcula sæculorum*. Amen."

After a time she had the mortification of seeing the hated villa slowly rising upon the land which she still persisted in calling hers. As she sat spinning in her doorway she could watch the builders at their work, and now and again could detect old Rochas giving them directions. Upon every stone of that edifice she heaped maledictions so rich and varied that it was something of a surprise to herself when the roof was placed upon it without damage by lightning or earthquake. Marietta had plenty of faith, which saved her from a disheartening suspicion that all this vituperation might be wasted breath, after all. M. Rochas, it is true, died somewhat suddenly about eighteen months after his victim; but the worst of all was that he died in his bed, with benefit of clergy, so that there was no saying, with any certainty, whether he had gone to a bad place or not.

The fate of the villa, on the other hand, seemed to testify more conclusively to the efficacy of good, steady cursing; for it was never inhabited. After its owner's death his wife and family went away to France, leaving it to be let or sold, as occasion might offer. And no occasion did offer. Birmandreïs is too far from Algiers to tempt Winter visitors; too far even for the business men who, during the hot season, seek the hights above the town; and so, as years went on, what had once been a hideous blot upon the landscape, in old Marietta's eyes, gradually lost its significance and dropped into its place with other familiar objects—with the strip of vineyard and the wild olives on the opposite hill, with the cactus hedges and the red soil of the fields, with the village clustered about the highway and the purple ridge of the Atlas Mountains in the distance. Its shutters, always closed, began to rot away; one of them hung by a single hinge for awhile and then fell; the white plaster cracked off its walls, and by degrees the creepers climbed up and hid these scars. It was only a tumble-down old house, and Marietta, who was growing very old too, and was somewhat mellowed by time and prosperity, half forgot—or, at any rate, put away into some recess of her memory—the wrong of which it was the symbol.

For Marietta had become prosperous once more, having done her duty by her boy, as she had always purposed to do. By rising early and late taking rest, and eating the bread of carefulness, she had not only contrived to save as much money again as had been swallowed up by the famous lawsuit, but had considerably extended and improved the landed property left by her husband. She had been lucky, her neighbors said; and perhaps that was so; but she had also been shrewd and hard-working. She was among the first to attempt the culture of vines, unknown in the colony in old Jean-Marie's time, but which now bids fair to become one of its chief sources of wealth. Certain insignificant foreigners, who occasionally spend the Winter in those latitudes, and who, for their sins, have to swallow a glass of Algerian wine from time to time, may be disposed to wish that the experiment had proved less successful; but this is a selfish way of looking at things; perhaps, after all, the stuff may not be quite as bad as it tastes, since such a number of people seem able to drink it without dropping down dead.

Old Marietta did not drink it. Her drink was, as it had always been, pure spring water, and her food little else but bread and fruit. She had adopted this frugal diet after her husband's death from motives of economy, and because by stinting herself she was able to pay for her boy's schooling at the Lycée. She remained faithful to it long after it had ceased to be necessary. She neither expected nor desired, however, that Louis should imitate her in this respect. Nothing, in her opinion, was too good for him. He was the pride of her eyes; and, for the matter of that, he was the pride of the entire Mahonais population. It was not only that he was such a singularly handsome young man, that he was so athletic, so talented, that he played the guitar so beautifully, and that he always had plenty of money in his pockets. The attractive thing about him was that he was in no way puffed up by these advantages, but was as simple and unaffected as any of his humbler neighbors, and as ready to join in their labors and relaxations as if he had been no better off than they. He was open-handed, too, and ever ready to do a good turn to all who might stand in need of it. It would not be quite correct to say that Marietta's ambition was to make a gentleman of him; for that, according to her boast, a Texidor must necessarily be; but she certainly wished that he should occupy a somewhat higher social position than his parents had done. She was pleased that he should be a little fastidious in his

tastes, that he should put on a clean shirt every day and wash his hands with a frequency which would have caused the late Jean-Marie to stare in amazement. She delighted in surrounding him with small refinements. The only thing that she could not bring herself to do was to give up or enlarge their unpretending abode. "I am too old to begin sitting in *salons* and being waited upon by servants," she would say. "But when you marry, Louis, we will build you a house."

Once he suggested laughingly that they might buy the deserted Villa Rochas. But at that the old woman's brow clouded over. "You cannot buy what is already yours" she returned, shortly, and Louis changed the subject, remembering the storm of passion with which his mother had received an Algerian house-agent who had come up, some years back, to try and negotiate a sale on behalf of Madame Rochas. Indeed, the subject of that fatal lawsuit and of the inheritance of hatred bequeathed to him by his dying father was distasteful to him. It had made a deep impression upon his childish mind; and for that very reason he preferred not to speak of it; for he was young and naturally disliked gloomy thoughts. With his present life he was perfectly contented. He had an abundance of work to do on the land, and he employed a part of his leisure in reading, and a somewhat larger in playing bowls with his friends or chatting with them in their cottages, where he was always a welcome guest. There, on warm moonlight nights the tinkling of his guitar might be heard, intermingled with songs and laughter until an advanced hour, and many a fair young Mahonais would have jumped for joy if he had thought fit to offer her his hand and heart. Perhaps it was just as well for them that they did not happen to realize his ideal, seeing that they undoubtedly would not have realized that of the formidable Marietta, by whom any one of them who should have dared to cross her threshold in the guise of a possible daughter-in-law would have been speedily dismissed with energetic words, perhaps even with a sound box on the ear.

Now it came to pass on a fine evening in the twenty-fourth year of Louis Texidor's life that he was sauntering down one of the devious, narrow lanes which served as roads in old Algeria before wheeled vehicles and mongrel colonists and the greed of gain came bustling into the country to spoil the general picturesqueness of things. It was the end of November; the welcome rains had begun to fall some three weeks since, and through the overarching green boughs Louis could see that pale saffron hue of the western sky which, although no clouds were visible, told of further refreshment in store for the still thirsty earth. He stepped onward and downward, whistling for mere lightness of heart, and with no more prescience of coming evil that the red-legged partridges which whirred up as he approached, and which were marked out for inevitable death (for everything that flies within five miles of Algiers must expect to have the contents of innumerable gun-barrels discharged at it on Sunday afternoons; and even the worst of shots cannot always miss). And then, suddenly turning a corner, he came upon a picture so pretty that he could not but pause, drawing in his breath, to look at it. Some ten or twelve yards from the spot where he had come to a standstill, at a point where the luxuriant growth of myrtle and lentisk on either side of the way was thickest, a young lady, dressed with more regard to fashion than is often seen in the neighborhood of Birmandreïs, was making ineffectual attempts to capture a spray of green clematis which formed a natural arch over her head. The prize was quite beyond her reach, and a succession of leaps into the air only enabled her just to touch it and to bring down a shower of the delicate petals upon her shoulders. Her hat fell off and a tress of golden-brown hair became loosened; but she persisted in her vain exertions until she was fairly out of breath, when she stamped her foot upon the ground with the prettiest little display of temper that any man could wish to see.

All this time her back had been toward Louis, which he had regretted; but now she turned and showed him a round, childish face, a pair of forget-me-not blue eyes, and a complexion such as he had never beheld in his life before. Perhaps she was not strictly beautiful; but he thought her so; and that, after all, is the only matter of importance so far as this narrative is concerned. Of course, when she turned her head, she became aware of a spectator, and then the least that he could do was to step forward, stretch up his long arm and secure for her the cluster of pale green bells that she coveted, which act of courtesy he performed with a bow worthy of a grandee of Spain.

She returned his bow, smiling and displaying her even, white teeth, while she took a survey of his person, under which Louis, who was a little bashful, for all his courtly manners, dropped his eyes. Any one who had watched her more dispassionately than he was able to do would have seen that there was admiration in her gaze, together with a shade of amusement and some surprise, and that she ended by looking entirely puzzled. And, indeed, all these emotions were natural enough; for Louis's oval face, his olive-brown skin and gracefully proportioned limbs made him a youth whom none could choose but admire; and his perfect gravity may very well have given a comic aspect to the situation; while, finally, there was an undefined something in his demeanor at variance with his costume, which, becoming as it was, was certainly not that of a gentleman. When any doubt concerning so delicate a point intrudes itself upon the mind it is always well to err on the safe side; and this, no doubt, was what the young lady thought; for when she addressed her companion she used such terms as she would have used in addressing an equal.

"I thank you very much, monsieur," she said, demurely. "I had set my heart upon getting those flowers. I never saw any like them before."

"They are common weeds with us," Louis remarked; and he added interrogatively: "You are not from this country, then, mademoiselle?"

"Oh! no!" she answered, with a fervor which was scarcely complimentary. She continued, laughing: "I am so little from this country that I have managed to lose my way in my first walk. I should be still more grateful to you, monsieur, if you would tell me whether this path leads to Birmandreïs, where I left my carriage."

It was a little strange that she should require this information, seeing that, if she had come from the village (and she could not have come from the opposite direction, or Louis would have overtaken her long before), she must have known that the path led directly thither and nowhere else. But the young man did not think of that, his mind being otherwise occupied at the moment.

"I myself am going to Birmandreïs," he answered with alacrity, "and if you will allow me, I will show you the way."

She nodded assent with another smile, and so the two started to walk down to the village together. Unfortunately, the walk was but a short one, and could not be made to last more than ten minutes by any amount of loitering; but Louis loitered as much as he dared, and would have talked, too, had he not feared lest the young lady should consider that a liberty. She herself did not seem disposed to enter into conversation. She followed him at a short distance, snatching carelessly at the hedgerows as she went, and it was only when they were close to the high-road that she said suddenly: "Are you often here?"

"In Birmandreïs?" asked Louis. "I live here. I have lived here all my life."

The girl sighed compassionately. "Do you not find it very dull?"

"No, Mademoiselle. I never thought about its being dull; I have plenty to do. To you, I suppose, it would be dull," he added, consideringly, after a moment.

"Oh! I suppose so!" agreed the girl, with another sigh.

After this they walked on in silence until they reached the little open space in the center of the village where the plane trees are, and the church, and the public fountain. Here the carriage of which she had spoken (it was only a humble *fiacre* from Algiers) was waiting, and the girl, thanking Louis once more, bade him good bye. But after she had taken her seat and the horses were beginning to move, she turned and called out, "*Au revoir*," with which encouraging words ringing in his ears Louis proceeded meditatively homeward.

He found his old mother spinning, as usual, in the doorway, and, as he never had any secrets from her, he told her the whole story of his little adventure; whereat she smiled auspiciously. "So she said '*au revoir*,' did she?" muttered the old woman. "Well, well! that would have been called forward in my young days; but, to be sure, I know nothing of the ways of ladies. And she was beautiful, you say?"

"Very beautiful," answered Louis, with conviction.

Marietta smiled again. The truth is that one is never too old for castle-building; and indeed that harmless habit, which is apt to fall into desuetude in the busy years of middle age, often comes back to us with other childish things at the end of the circle in which we must all walk, if we live our lives out. It is by no means unlikely that, during the next two days, which were rainy days and well adapted for the spinning both of flax and of fancies, Marietta may have constructed in her mind a whole three-volume romance, of which her son was the hero, and the unknown, but doubtless high-born lady, the heroine. And if this were so it would account for her not being in the least taken aback when, on the afternoon of the third day, a shadow came between her and the sunlight, as she was sitting by the open door, and, looking up, she saw before her a slight, girlish figure, which she at once recognized as that described by Louis.

"I have come to beg for a glass of water," the young lady said, in a very pleasant and musical voice. "It is so hot; and I am so tired and thirsty!"

Then she peered over the old woman's shoulder into the dusk of the cottage, and whose eyes should she meet but those of the interesting youth who had gathered the wreath of clematis for her? It was as evident as anything could be that the discovery gave her a momentary shock of disappointment and that she had not anticipated renewing acquaintance with him under so humble a roof. She could not disguise this, nor could Louis help observing it; but it was all over in a minute, and she showed how well brought up she was and conversant with polite usages by saying, with a little laugh: "We are advancing, Monsieur. The other day it was you who were kind enough to offer to do me a service, and now it is I who come to ask one of you. At this rate we shall end by becoming allies."

Louis thought this a very pretty speech; but to Marietta's ears it had a ring of familiarity rather too like condescension. So, as soon as she had placed a chair for her guest and had brought her a glass of cold spring water, together with a bottle of her very best wine, she took the opportunity of explaining that, although appearances might seem to tell a different tale, the Texidors were a match for anybody in point of gentility.

"You need not fear to taste that wine, Mademoiselle. It is good and it is old, like our own blood—though, of course, not so old as that, or it would not be fit to drink. Yes, Mademoiselle, there is no better name in Port-Mahon or near it than Texidor. Our ancestors crossed over there from Spain a thousand years ago, or perhaps it may be more; and although we have been poor and have had to work with our hands we are not ashamed of that; for, as my good husband used to say, independence is no disgrace. I think even that that may have been why our forefathers left their native land; because, as perhaps you have heard, the Spanish nobility look at things in another way. At any rate, we have earned enough now, by the help of the Blessed Virgin and the saints, to live in a handsomer house than this; and, to tell the truth, I am only waiting until my son Louis chooses a wife of suitable station to set about building one."

This boast caused Louis to hang his head a little; but the girl, looking at Marietta, whose snowy hair, aquiline nose and bright black eyes gave her a look of breeding which partly confirmed her words, seemed to accept it in good faith.

"Ah," said she, with a smile and a sigh, "birth goes for little in these days, I fear. Under the Republic it is only money that counts. I wish we had a little more of it!" She added, after a pause. "You must let me come and see you sometimes, as we shall be such near neighbors. We—my mother and I, that is—are going to live in that villa." And she pointed with her sunshade to the Villa Rochas.

Louis could not repress an exclamation of delight; but old Marietta frowned, saying:

"I would rather that you had been going to live anywhere else, Mademoiselle. That is an accursed house. Still the blessed saints will have compassion upon the innocent, perhaps, and not make you suffer for the sins of others; although one never can be sure in such cases. And so the house is let at last!"

"Not let," answered the girl. "It is our own. Why do you call it accursed? We never thought of inhabiting it until lately; but we have lost money, and, besides, the doctors thought this climate might suit my mother, who is delicate. I have been looking over the house to-day, and trying to get things into order, but"—

She was not allowed to finish her sentence. Marietta had started up and was staring at her with a look of horror and indignation which frightened her. "In God's name," exclaimed the old woman, hoarsely, "who are you?"

"I thought I had told you. I am Mademoiselle Rochas—Antoinette Rochas."

"Heaven forgive me," ejaculated Marietta, "for allowing the daughter of my husband's murderer to darken my doors! If I had known who you were I would have let you die of thirst before I would have given you a drop of water!"

And, with her skinny brown hand, she pointed to the open doorway, through which Mademoiselle Rochas stepped with some celerity; for, indeed, the old woman looked terrible enough at that moment.

Louis made a movement as if to follow her, but his mother clapped her fingers upon his wrist and held him back. She held him so in silence for a minute or more, and then, plucking her little bronze crucifix from her breast, she thrust it into his hands, and hissed out: "Swear to me that you will never make that girl your wife!"

Louis looked pale and troubled. "What folly, Mother! As if Mademoiselle Rochas would marry me!"

"Swear! Swear!" cried the old woman, vehemently.

"Of course I will not marry her," he said. "I never thought of such a thing."

But in truth he had thought of it unconsciously, and if he had not thought of it before he must have done so now, and discovered that all the strong longing of his nature was for this impossible thing. That it was an impossible thing he did not doubt; nevertheless, he did not cease to dwell upon it. His boyish spirits left him from that day, and he went about his work with a grave face and a heavy heart. Few people believe in love at first sight, and fewer still in the durability of that sentiment; but, in the matter of love, Southern races are capable of a good deal that is incomprehensible to Northerners. Marietta understood her son's state of mind very well, and thought it serious enough to merit many prayers and tears; but she never spoke to him upon the subject, knowing that it would be entirely useless to do so.

Two months passed away, and the return of Madame Rochas and her daughter ceased to be a wonder to the village and a topic of conversation among the gossips. During this time old Marietta, who only left her cottage to crawl down to mass on Sunday mornings, never met her enemies face to face; but poor Louis was forever encountering them. At such times he would raise his hat and hurry on; and he could not help seeing that Antoinette's blue eyes often rested upon him with a questioning and even somewhat reproachful gaze. Her mother, a faded little woman, who had the appearance of being in feeble health, was always leaning upon her arm. He fancied that she, too, regarded him with an interest that was not unfriendly. Of course, he was sorely tempted to address them, to make some sort of apology for his mother's discourtesy, and to assure them that he, for his part, held them in no way answerable for the unhappy blood-feud which existed between his family and theirs; but he felt that it would be far bet-

ter not to do this; and doubtless, as a matter of theory, he was right. Only, if he had been a little older and wiser, he would have perceived that Antoinette meant to have an explanation with him; and that being so, an interview between them was only a question of time and opportunity.

It was upon the scene of their first meeting that the young people eventually found themselves face to face and alone; and as the path was narrow and Mademoiselle Rochas thought fit to plant herself exactly in the middle of it, Louis had no alternative but to halt too, and stand silent before her, his hat in his hand and his eyes cast down.

"M. Texidor," said she, "do you know that, for a man who goes to church every Sunday and Saints' days, you curiously resemble a heathen savage?"

"Ah, Mademoiselle!" murmured Louis, raising his eyes to her appealingly and not knowing what answer to make.

"Yes, a heathen and a savage," the girl went on, with some warmth. "What have we done that you should treat us so? Supposing even that my father had really caused your father's death (but he did not. It seems that he only defended himself when M. Texidor brought an action against him); what fault would that be of ours? My poor mother knew scarcely anything about the quarrel, and I was a baby at the time."

"There is no need to remind me of that. I know it all," Louis said, despairingly. "But my mother will never forgive. She cannot. And it is I who am punished, not you, Mademoiselle!" he added, in a low voice.

The girl took no notice of this last assertion; but she said: "Well, if your mother is so unchristian, it cannot be helped; but, since there is no quarrel between you and me, surely we may at least wish one another good morning when we meet."

To such a suggestion there could be but one reply, and from such a tacit understanding there could ensue but one result. After this the young people met every day by a series of chances, which perhaps were not altogether chances, yet were never acknowledged to be anything else. When they met they conversed, and their conversations became ever sweeter and more protracted until at last Louis, unable any longer to restrain himself, poured forth the tale of his hopeless love. He had foreseen from the outset that it must come to this; but he had omitted to ask himself what he should do in the event of his love being returned, and whether he had any right to engage the affections of a girl whom he would not, or could not, marry. And thus it was that out of what should be the happiest hour of a man's life only fifteen minutes or so of unthinking bliss fell to this luckless youth's share.

"Am I less to you than your mother?" Antoinette asked him; and again: "What if she does persist in being so wicked and heartless? You are your own master, and she will yield, as all women do, when she sees that she cannot prevent you from marrying as you please."

Now it was true that Louis was his own master. Some years before, Marietta, who had only labored for him, and whose own wants were so few, had formally, and with due legal solemnities, handed over to him the money and land which she had acquired, in addition to that small share which was his by inheritance. Louis was thus, by his mother's act, both independent and well-to-do; but the very fact that he had become so by her act, made it, in his eyes, the more difficult to defy her. Yet (as need hardly be said) it was not many days before he began to see the possibility, and even the expediency of asserting himself. Nor—as Antoinette pointed out—was there any occasion to talk about defiance. She was for moving gently and warily in the matter, and showing every respect for the poor, obstinate old woman. The news must be broken to her gradually; her reproaches must be submitted to; she must be soothed and coaxed into giving her consent, if that could be. If it could not—and then Antoinette shrugged her pretty shoulders.

Madame Rochas, too—unwilling as she might have been some years back to see her daughter married to a farmer—was, in her present reduced circumstances, eager for the match, and spoke so plaintively of her poor lost husband that Louis ended by half believing that rascally little attorney to have been a much maligned man.

The upshot of it was that he took his courage in both hands, one day, and abruptly told his mother what he had determined to do. As for breaking the news gently to her, he hardly knew how to set about that, and in fact it would have been impracticable; for Marietta guessed what he was going to say after the first words, and taxed him with his sin before the confession of it had passed his lips. Somewhat inconsistently, she at once decared that she could not and would not believe in such iniquity. To tell her that her son was guilty of parricide and sacrilege—yes, parricide; for it would be equivalent to that; and if breaking an oath sworn upon the blessed crucifix were not sacrilege, what was?—to tell her that might be meant for a joke; but it was a poor joke and a wicked joke, and she would hear no more of it. Thereupon she stopped her ears with her fingers and hobbled out of the room.

This, or something like this, was no more than Louis had expected; but his mind was none the easier on that account, and so, in sore perplexity, he betook himself to the house of the Curé—if haply ghostly counsel and consolation might be forthcoming from that quarter.

Monsieur le Curé was a fat, good-humored little man, who would not have been where he was had he been possessed of high intellectual gifts, but who, nevertheless, had enough tact and knowledge of human nature to keep his flock well in hand. He heard the young man out with benign attention, and when the tale was concluded said: "My son, if there is one Christian duty more clear than another it is the forgiveness of injuries. And since we are bound to forgive injuries done to ourselves, we are obviously all the more bound to forgive those done to the departed, whom we must suppose to have died at peace with all mankind, and who, besides, are now far above worrying themselves about trifles. Your dear, good mother" (Marietta, albeit a trifle close-fisted in worldly affairs, had always taken a large view of her pecuniary obligations to the Church)—"your dear, good mother appears to hold opinions upon this subject which we must all deplore. At the same time, parents are not to be disobeyed without good and sufficient reasons. Upon the whole, I think you had better leave it to me. I will go and see her."

To this Louis consented willingly enough, and that same evening the Curé set out to reason with his vindictive parishioner. He had the barber in to shave him before he started, and he put on his best cassock, because it is well that a man should adequately symbolize by his appearance the great authority which he represents, and M. le Curé knew that he had a tough job before him. The melancholy fact was that Marietta, for all her piety, was no more afraid of her parish priest than she was of any other living being; nor would she listen for a moment to his representations, although he brought them forward with a good deal of skill. The evening was a hot one and, after arguing for three-quarters of an hour, the good man began to lose his temper a little.

"Marietta Texidor," he said, severely, "this persistent malignity inspires me with the gravest fears for your salvation."

"Monsieur le Curé can order me what penance he pleases."

"That I will do! But first you must repent and amend your ways. Come, now, Marietta, since you attach such importance to worldly things, I will put this case to you in a worldly way. How could a quarrel, which has lasted far too long, be made up better than by the restoration of that bit of land to your son through his marriage with the daughter of the man who owned it; well, then, who was permitted by the law to hold it? And where will you find a more advantageous match for him? Here is a charming young girl, in a position above his own"—

"Above his own? Monsieur le Curé, are you not aware that the Texidors have been settled in Minorca for thousands of years, and"—

"Oh! come! Thousands?"

"Thousands and thousands of years," repeated Marietta, doggedly, in a tone which seemed to imply that she would make it millions if she were interrupted again. "Before which time," she continued, "they were nobles in Spain. It is not my fault if the papers which prove it have perished through extreme old age. And you have the audacity (I say this with all the respect that I owe to you, Monsieur le Curé) to talk of a beggarly attorney's brat as being above us in position! I will hear no more of this. The marriage will never take place. My boy is a good boy, and though he has been bewitched for the moment by a couple of scheming women, he will not disgrace himself and his parents by acting as you wish."

"You are a pig-headed old fool, Marietta Texidor!" cried the Curé, in a passion, "and as for your son, he will act as he himself wishes, and as any reasonable man would act. I, for one, shall not try to dissuade him."

And in this the Curé proved himself a true prophet. The young couple employed every method of conciliation that they could think of, and, when all failed, made up their minds to be married without the consent which it was hopeless to beg for. The wedding day was fixed. The preparations were made. It was arranged that Louis should take up his abode with his wife at the Villa Rochas until such time as he could get his new house built. All these things Marietta heard with an incredulous smile. "You may think that you are capable of base villainy," she said once to her son; "but you are not. I know you better." This was the way in which she chose to take it. She displayed no anger. She seldom spoke to Louis, and, indeed, seldom saw him; for he left the house early in the morning, and did not return until after she had gone to bed at night.

Meanwhile, the young man was not happy. He tried his best to convince himself and Antoinette that he was so; but in neither attempt was he successful. Even the Curé's assurance that the promise extorted from him when the crucifix had been thrust into his hands was no promise at all, failed to give him comfort. He grew thin. His face had a drawn look. It was only when he was alone with Antoinette that he roused himself for a time from his state of gloomy abstraction.

Thus the weeks slipped away, and the wedding day was at hand. On the last night which he was to pass beneath his mother's roof, Louis went home early, with just the shadow of a hope that, at this eleventh hour the old woman might see the futility of resistance and consent to be present at the ceremony of the morrow. He found her waiting for him. She rose slowly, straightening her bowed back, and seemed to tower above him as he dropped on his knees. Yes, she said, in answer to his faltering petition—yes, she would be at the church; but it would not be to bestow a mother's blessing upon him and his bride; it would be to call down vengeance from above upon them and upon their unborn children. All the concentrated passion which she had been repressing for weeks whirled forth now in a storm of furious words. She went over the whole story of her hard life; she told how she had pinched and saved that her boy might be rich; she reminded him that she had made everything over to him because she had trusted him and had not wished him to feel dependent upon her; she declared—truly, perhaps—that she could have forgiven ingratitude, but that perjury and parricide could be forgiven neither by God nor man.

Poor Louis had little or no answer to make. He crept away to his own room at last, stunned and dazed, and for long after he had left her he could hear his mother's voice pouring forth a curious jumble of prayers and imprecations.

Neither he nor she slept that night. A large party assembled at the Mairie the next day to witness the civil contract which takes precedence of that sanctioned by the Church. Monsieur le Maire, in his tricolor scarf, Madame Rochas, a little nervous and tearful, as mothers are apt to be at such times, the bride herself, looking perfectly charming beneath her orange blossoms, and a rather oddly assorted company of *bourgeois* from Algiers and Mahonais farmers—all these arrived before the bridegroom, which was not quite as it should have been. At the end of ten minutes there was a general feeling of uneasiness, which, after five minutes more, changed to something like indignation. The Mayor was whispering to his *Adjoint* that somebody had better be sent off to Texidor's to see what was the matter, when an old peasant woman, with white hair and piercing black eyes entered the room.

"You may all go home," she said. "There will be no wedding for you to-day. You have killed my son, as you killed my husband; and I hope you are satisfied now."

During the scene of confusion which followed Marietta disappeared, no one having questioned her; but in the course of a few hours it was known all over Birmandreïs that Louis was not dead; only dangerously ill of brain-fever, brought on (so it was whispered) by remorse. Hitherto popular feeling had been on his side in his controversy with his mother; but now that this blow from Heaven had fallen upon him, it was generally agreed that he must be a sinner of no common kind; and when, a week later, the poor young fellow succumbed, never having recovered his senses, there were some who even doubted whether he ought to be given Christian burial.

Not among these was the Curé. After the funeral was over he went to the childless mother's house, and told her, in the plainest terms, what he thought of her, adding that he should refuse her the consolations of religion until she should have repented in sackcloth and ashes. She did not, however, seem to be moved by the threat, nor even to understand it. The neighbors say that her mind is unhinged and her memory a blank; but it is difficult to speak positively upon this point, for no word has passed her lips since her son was laid in his grave. She is still to be seen spinning in her doorway through the long, hot afternoons.

Pretty Antoinette Rochas was married some months ago to Colonel Dumolard, of the Artillery. The bridegroom is somewhat advanced in years for so young a bride, it is true; but all her friends agree that she has a far better chance of happiness with him than she would have had in wedding a handsome young Mahonais, who, in spite of his easy circumstances, was nothing but a superstitious peasant, after all.

ALVINGTON, TORQUAY, ENGLAND.

MY LITTLE MAN.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

I know a little hero, whose face is brown with tan,
But through it shines the spirit that makes the boy a man;
A spirit strong and sturdy, a will to win its way.
It does me good to look at him and watch him day by day.

He tells me that his mother is poor, and sews for bread.
"She's such a dear, good mother!" the little fellow said;
And then his eyes shone brighter—God bless the little man!—
And he added: "'Cause I love her I help her all I can."

Ah! that's the thing to do, boys, to prove the love you bear
To the mother who has kept you in long and loving care.
Make all her burdens lighter; help every way you can,
To pay the debt you owe her, as does my little man.

SHIOCTON, WIS.

STRONGARM.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

ONCE upon a time a blacksmith lived in the land of Odd, and he had a son named Strongarm. Now, although Strongarm had been taught his father's art, and had become a very expert workman, and could fashion all things in iron and steel, yet he was not fond of his work, and much desired to turn his hand to something else. In course of time his father and mother both died, to his great sorrow. After mourning for them some time, he sold his smithy, and all the tools save the large sledge-hammer, which was called Smiter, and with which he would by no means part; for he said it was a weapon he knew how to handle, while he was quite ignorant of the use of a sword.

Close by the smithy there stood a huge wood, extending for many miles into an unknown region. In the land of Odd all kinds of trees that grew in different lands and different climates were found to flourish—the chestnut growing by the side of

the bread-fruit, and the walnut along with the palm. All kinds of wild beasts were found therein; and it was said to be the dwelling-place of fairies, gnomes, ogres and giants, so that no man had dared to enter it. But Strongarm, being young and strong and reckless of danger, determined to explore its recesses in search of adventures. So, shouldering his great hammer, on a fine Spring morning he set forth, to learn what would come of it.

Strongarm made his way among the trees, and through thickets, and over rocks, and across streams, until, at length, he heard the piteous cry of some one in distress. He hurried forward, and saw a great lion which had overthrown a dwarf, and seemed about to devour him.

"Ho! Ho!" cried Strongarm, advancing close to the lion. "None of that now!"

The lion, still keeping one paw upon the dwarf, growled defiance.

"Oh! you would. Would you?" said Strongarm; and, raising his hammer he beat in the lion's skull with a single blow. The great brute rolled over dead, while the dwarf, after Strongarm had shaken him a little, recovered his senses and arose.

"Thank you, Master," said the dwarf. "You have done me a good turn, and I owe you two. Please to hire me for your servant."

"I can serve myself," said Strongarm. "But what is your name, and what can you do?"

"I am Fire," replied the other. "Whenever I breathe strongly I melt glass and earth and rocks, and when I blow I cause flames to break out, even at the distance of many miles."

"Ah, ha!" cried Strongarm. "You may be useful. I hire you as a servant, at a penny a year."

"I am content," said the dwarf, and followed his new master.

Strongarm went on a mile further, when he heard a faint cry of distress, which suddenly ceased. He pressed on until he came where a tiger, having seized an old woman, was about to worry and eat her.

"Ho! Ho!" cried Strongarm, going up to the tiger. "None of that now!"

The tiger snarled, and spat like a great cat, but kept one paw upon the old woman.

"Oh! you would. Would you?" exclaimed Strongarm, and dealt the tiger such a blow on the head with his hammer that the animal fell over dead, and the old woman, awakened from her swoon by his fall, arose, and shook herself to see if she were alive.

"Thank you, kind sir," she said. "I must pay you for that. Let me be your servant."

"But who are you, and what could you do for me?" inquired Strongarm.

"I am Water," she replied. When I breathe hard I raise a mist, and when I blow there comes a flood."

"Ah, ha!" exclaimed Strongarm. "You may be of use, also. I hire you for my servant, at a penny a year."

"I am content," cried the old woman; and, joining the dwarf, the pair followed their master.

Strongarm went a mile further, and heard a weak cry of distress. He rushed on, and found a great, fat, brown bear, with a boy he was about to eat up.

"Ho! Ho!" cried Strongarm. "None of that now."

But the bear, without taking his paw from the boy, looked up and growled.

"Oh! you would. Would you?" and he knocked the bear on the head without delay. When the beast fell back, the boy arose and clung to his deliverer.

"Let me go with you, as your servant," he said.

"I have two already," replied Strongarm, "and two are company, and three are not. Besides, who are you, and what could you do, anyhow?"

"My name is Air," said the boy. "When I breathe hard I raise a breeze, and when I blow there comes a tornado."

"Ah, ha!" cried Strongarm. "That is the best of all. I hire you as my servant, at a penny a year."

"I am content," said the boy, and he joined the dwarf and the old woman.

"Now," said Strongarm, "what with walking through the woods, and wielding Smiter here (and there are ten pounds of him) I am hungry. If we could only cook some of this fat bear!"

"That is easy," said the dwarf, who gathered leaves and twigs and fallen timber into a pile, and blew on it gently, when it burst into a flame.

"Good!" cried Strongarm. "But we want bread."

"That is easy, and a dessert after dinner, too," said the boy. "Here is a bread-fruit tree at the right, and a date palm at the left." So he blew gently upward, and a shower of bread-fruit and dates came down.

"Better!" cried Strongarm. "But where is the drink?"

"That is easy," said the old woman; and she blew gently at the foot of a rock hard by, and a crystal spring burst forth, and carved itself a sandy basin, and overflowed, and ran along in a little stream, into a deep ravine, leaping from rock to rock, and seeking for a mate.

So they sat down, and ate and drank and made merry.

"Now," said Strongarm, "that we are rested and refreshed, it is a pity there was not an adventure before us; for Smiter is quite ready for work, and so am I."

"Easy enough," said Fire, the dwarf. "Five miles from this is a great river, and in that river is a large island, and on that island stands the capital city of the Kingdom of Curlelue. It was once a great and thriving place, where every one was busy and happpy; but now it is all quiet, and the inhabitants, from the king down to the little boy who peddles penny pies in the street, are in a state of drowsihood. So still are they that the spiders have covered them with cobwebs, and the dust has settled over them inches deep."

"And how did all that happen?" demanded Strongarm.

"The wicked enchanter, Sloth, who is an ogre and a wizard, and has a castle on the river, ten miles above the town, aspired to the hand of the Princess Sweetlips, the king's only daughter, and was refused. So when the Princess was betrothed to the young Prince of Lubberland, on the very day they were to be married the ogre threw the spell of drowsiness over them and built a great wall of glass around the place, so strong it cannot be broken, and caused a wood to grow around that so thick that the birds cannot fly through it; and there it is to be until the spell be broken."

"You, Air, can uproot the forest and shiver it all to fragments," said Strongarm. "And you, Fire, can melt the wall. But what then?"

"Then the spell will be broken, should any one who is the only son of the seventh son of a seventh son, go boldly forward to where the King sits upon his golden throne, and tweak the royal nose."

"Ah, ha!" cried Strongarm. "I am an only son, and my father was the seventh son of the seventh son, and I will undertake the adventure."

So they set forth, Strongarm at the head, and the boy and the dwarf behind him, and the old woman bringing up the rear, and soon reached the river. There was no boat; but they made them a raft of fallen limbs, in which they all embarked, and Air breathing, a breeze arose and wafted them over to the island. Here Air began to blow against the wood, and a tornado arose which soon tore the trees from the earth and reduced them to fine splinters. Then Fire began to breathe, and at once the glassen walls softened and melted and ran down into the ditch outside; and when this had all cooled Strongarm and his companions marched into the city.

Such a time as they had to make their way! There were cobwebs across the streets, and at the doors and windows, and in all the rooms, and from one drowsy inhabitant to the other; and every step made by the visitors raised a cloud of dust. Cobwebs and dust everywhere around, before, and behind them; and clouds of dust filling their eyes, ears, mouths and nostrils. But they persevered, and entered the King's palace, and made their way to the presence chamber, where everything was in readiness for a grand wedding, and where the Prince of Lubberland stood, holding the hand of the Princess Sweetlips. There, too, sat the King on his throne, but concealed partly by a great cobweb extending from the tip of his nose to the arms of the throne; and this Strongarm tore away. There sat his majesty, half asleep, with his head thrown back, and his nose protruding. It was such a beautiful nose to pull, so long, so thin, and with such a lovely rosy hue, that Strongarm made no ado about it, but reaching out his right hand, gave it a vigorous tweak.

In an instant every one awakened, and the guards, seeing a stranger so close to the king's royal person, presented their spears, and the Prince and nobles drew their swords. But Strongarm beat their weapons down by a sweep of his hammer, and they fell back in dismay.

"What does all this mean?" cried His Majesty, while the courtiers began to shake the dust from their clothes.

"Simply this," answered Strongarm, as soon as he could stop sneezing with the dust, "that I have broken the enchantment and released you from the spell of the ogre."

"Ah! the ogre!" cried the King, in terror. "He has threatened, if the spell were broken, to bring here a great army and put us all to the sword. I hear his trumpets now!"

"That is my business!" cried Strongarm, and rushed out-of-doors, followed by his companions, and by the King and court.

And, surely enough, there was the ogre disembarking from a hundred great barges, at the head of an army a thousand strong, which formed upon the shore.

"I shall go to meet them with Smiter," said Strongarm.

"That is my business!" cried the boy, Air. And he began to blow. A tornado struck the advancing army, killing and destroying the soldiers, and none escaped save the ogre, who got into one of the barges and shoved it from shore.

"That is my business!" cried the old woman, Water. And she began to blow. The white foam rose on the river, the water-courses at the side rose and filled it, and it became a great flood, which swept the barge off, and overturned it, and drowned the ogre, and that was an end of him.

"His castle should be destroyed," said the King.

"That is my business!" said the dwarf, Fire. And he began to blow. Then they could see the towers of the ogre's castle, which stood upon a high hill, ten miles off, break into flame, and, in a little while, the roof fell in, and the building became a mass of blackened stones and gleaming ashes.

The King politely expressed his thanks to Strongarm, and asked what he could do in return for the service given. And when he learned Strongarm's trade, he created him Count Hammerbearer, and assigned him apartments in the palace, and made him the court blacksmith. As all he had to do in the office consisted in taking the salary while some one else did the work, Strongarm discharged the duties very well; and was very happy ever after. He married one of the maids of honor, and his great grandson is the court blacksmith today, and has the privilege of bearing Smiter, which is carefully preserved in the family, before the King on all state occasions. What became of Air, Fire, and Water is not recorded; but they, doubtless, were well cared for.

NEWARK, N. J

PUZZLEDOM.

Communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzles," THE INDEPENDENT, New York.

FISH PUZZLE.

Behead the fish.

1. *, * * * * A defeat left.
2. *, * * * * A leap left.
3. *, * * * * A single part of speech left.
4. *, * * * A unit left.
5. *, * * * * To hear left.
6. *, * * * * * * Going wrong left.
7. *, * * * Possession left.
8. *, * * * A destroying drink left.
9. *, * * * A woman's name left.
10. *, * * * A round part of a bodily organ left.
11. *, * * * * To dissolve left.
12. *, * * * A hilt left.
13. *, * * * * * Speaking that which is not true left.

A PECULIAR PUZZLE.

```
o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
```

The first two letters are the same. The central letters are in a certain order.

Words across: 1, to weave together; 2, an article of food; 3, the observed of all friendly observers; 4, coarse; 5, a shock.

CENTRAL WORD PUZZLE.

```
o * * * o
o * * * o
o * * * o
o * * * o
o * * * o
```

The center of each word in a turmoil.

1, A color; 2, a head decoration; 3, submerge; 4, a sign of displeasure; 5, to increase.

HOUR-GLASS OF ANIMALS.

```
o o * o o
 o * o
  *
 o * o
o o * o o
```

Center animal, a large deer.

Across: 1, a large quadruped of Asia and Africa; 2, a domestic animal, and also a term of contempt; 3, an exclamation that would probably come from your lip at seeing the center animal; 4, a beast of burden; 5, very gentle animals, of more use for what they have than for what they do.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JULY 17TH.

MYTHOLOGICAL PUZZLE.

1, Titania; 2, Achilles; 3, Orion; 4, Boreades; 5, Jupiter; 6, Aphrodite; 7, Miletus; 8, Midas; 9, Adonis; 10, Pyramus; 11, Oenone; 12, Manto; 13, Andromache; 14, Saturnius; 15, Pegasus; 16, Clotho; 17, Penates; 18, Apollo; 19, Serapis; 20, Palladium; 21, Juventas.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The King is dead! Long live the King!

The death of Louis XIV was announced by the captain of the body guard. He broke his truncheon above his head as he exclaimed: "*Le Roi est mort!*" Taking another staff, he waved it in the air, shouting: "*Vive le Roi!*"

"IN A VERY WEAK CONDITION, SINKING FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION."

A patient in Mississippi gives this account of a "marvelous change" wrought in her condition:

"Last December I received your Compound Oxygen. *I was in a very weak condition, sinking from nervous prostration.* I commenced its use immediately, leaving off everything else. And *what a marvelous change it wrought in a few weeks!* So rapidly did I improve that neighbors and friends who had been familiar with my complaints for several years *are still full of wonder at my recovery.*"

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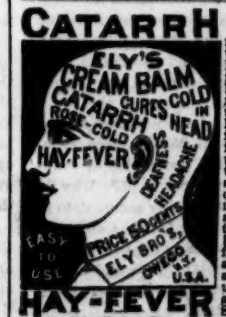

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Farm and Garden.

[The Agricultural Editor will be glad to receive any practical hints, suggestions or information that will make this department more valuable to those of our subscribers who feel specially interested.]

PRESERVING WOODLAND.

To the Editor of The Independent:

Your correspondent, Mr. W. B. Buckingham of Stevens' Point, Wis., while agreeing with me as to the importance of caring for the woodland we have, questions the accuracy of my statistics as to the amount of white pine yet remaining. He also thinks I can never have been in the heavy woods where logging is going on, or I would never think that the tops, etc., could be cleared up so as to prevent fires; and he credits me with an originality which I must wholly disclaim when I say that forestal science and Civil Service reform must make a great advance before the general Government can safely undertake to keep the hillsides about the headwaters of the Ohio so covered with woods as to prevent floods like that of last Spring. It has long been one of the commonplaces of forestry that no authority less than that which has jurisdiction over the whole of the basin from which a stream draws its water can effectively prevent such denudation of steep hillsides as will cause floods. Before leaving this part of the subject let me just refer friend Buckingham to a work which will only cost him the trouble of writing to the Department of Agriculture at Washington—"Hough's Report on Forestry," 1877. On page 363, under the head "Protective Measures for the Prevention of Danger," Sec. 2 (*b*), he will find just this case provided for in a summary of Prussian legislation. On page 362 we read: "In the provinces of the Rhine all clearing is forbidden without previous license from the Government, and the forestal authorities have the right to forbid all working contrary to the principles of forest economy."

But, leaving this part of the subject, which throughout Continental Europe is no longer a matter for discussion, let us see about those "lying" statistics. Does Mr. Buckingham believe that the authors of the statistics knew they were false? Otherwise, how can he say that they are "lies"? I may be pardoned for using facts and figures set forth under the authority of the United States Census and indorsed by Mr. William Little, of Montreal, who certainly has been in the woods, and who is supposed to know as much about questions of supply and exhaustion as any man living.

But I am not confined to them. The *Northwestern Lumberman* (although it has recently denied the accuracy of those statistics) is supposed to be an authority. In 1882 it published a pamphlet for handy reference as an advertisement that would not be put in the waste basket. It contained a large number of diagrams embodying in a very graphic and striking manner a great many facts about the lumber trade. Several of these diagrams were based upon these same reviled census returns. Further, one can scarcely open a lumber periodical without meeting statements which imply that the end of the present available stock of white pine is near. I could fill pages of The Independent with extracts from my note-books, like the following: "In the *Lumberman's Gazette*, Bay City, Mich., April 16th, 1884, we are told of a church finished inside with oiled hemlock instead of pine, with the suggestive remark, '*now that good pine is growing scarce*, hemlock will more and more come into use.'"

In the same number we read that the famous Cass River "cork" pine is so nearly gone—the yield having run down from one hundred million feet in 1873 to four million last year—that the Boom Company that handled it is closing up its business, and the *Gazette*, which has often lately spoken of the end of pine as near in that region says: "The question that most intimately concerns the citizens of the Saginaw valley is *What, in the future, is to supersede this great industry?*" (Italics my own.)

What mean the elaborate arguments for using other woods than white pine for finishing (*Northwestern Lumberman*, April 12th, 1884), the hegira of lumbermen and capitalists from the Northwest, the Southern, and the Pacific forests, the increasing percentage of the lower grades of lumber that gluts and clogs all the lumber markets, so that the *Northwestern Lumberman* declared that the proportion of "uppers" had run down to two per cent? Why do shingles and those of poor quality accumulate in excess of demand? All these facts, as any lumberman knows, point to a near exhaustion. It, of course, will not be total. Here and there a second growth may come up, or a body of standing timber may be reserved.

The census estimates were probably made with reference to the amount *now fit for cutting*, and exclude what will not square at least twelve inches. A Michigan man recently wrote that, in his region, a foreman would nowadays be discharged who left a six-inch log.

As to clearing up tops, it is always done in Europe, and will cost less than great fires. A prominent speaker at the late meeting of the Lumbermen's Association in Minneapolis advocated it. Probably all the material will yet find a profitable use.

As to my own knowledge, I was born in a heavily-timbered pine region in Western New York and went to Wisconsin in 1850. That state and Minnesota were my home till 1876. I have driven many a weary mile through the blackened trunks of trees ruined by fires caused by leaving the tops, etc. I have seen and wondered at the great Eau Claire lumbering establishments. Allow me to say, in closing, that regulated forestry, of which in this country we know nothing, causes a given area to yield from three to five times the profit afforded by our lumber butchery, and secures a permanent instead of a short-lived enjoyment of the benefit.

Yours truly,

S. W. Powell.

Brooklyn, July 19th, 1884.

DESIRABLE PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

BY MRS. M. D. WELLCOME.

I was very much pleased last Spring on finding green leaves starting out on several new shrubs bedded out the previous June; for if, when so young and tender, they Winter safely, there is little danger thereafter. As they come from the warmer climate of Washington, D. C., their endurance of our severe Northern frosts proves them to be very hardy. As they are but little known I will describe them.

Carpenteria Californica.—This is an extremely rare shrub, says Mr. Saul, even in its native habitat. It is very attractive, with its large pure white flowers and yellow-tipped stamens. The leaves are broadly lance-shaped, of thick texture, with recurved margins. It grows from six to fifteen feet in hight, and is very bushy. One of the most valuable shrubs introduced for years.

Desmodium Japonicum.—A pretty Japanese shrub. "Its drooping branches are entirely hidden by millions of its white flowers, which are freely produced from August to beginning of Winter."

Idesia polycarpa.—Described as a very beautiful new Japanese tree. The flowers, of a yellowish green color, are borne in long, drooping, branched racemes, and are deliciously fragrant. They are succeeded by numerous orange berries.

Nevinsia Alabamensis ("Snow Wreath.")—A new shrub of which a botanist writes: "It grew in thickets under a long escarpment of rock, and when in full bloom looked like a snow wreath. It had a southern exposure at the base of a high cliff, and at an elevation above the tops of the trees below. I saw virgate wreaths of it three feet long covered with bloom."

Andromeda arborea.—A rare American small tree, known in Europe as lily-of-the-valley tree, from the resemblance of its blooms to that lovely flower.

Cedrela Sinensis.—This is a hardy tree of rapid growth, from north of China. It has large foliage, very brilliant and beautiful, and is admirable for the lawn.

Abelia rupestris.—This is a dwarf, compact shrub, which bears long racemes of pure white flowers during the Summer and Fall.

Hypericum patulum.—This hardy shrub I have had for three years and am much pleased with it. Its individual flowers are borne in bunches at the extremity of the slender, graceful branches. They are of pale yellow and resemble the beautiful Gardenia Javinica.

Mailed in the same box was another shrub, which grew so wonderfully the first season as to develop three leaves of great size. The largest measured nearly a yard in length and three-fourths in breadth. They are multifid, and the second year made a magnificent appearance. Now, the main stalk is very stout, and when it stands branchless in the Spring, one can have no conception, who has not seen its growth, how rapidly those gigantic leaves grow, making Dimorphanthus Mandchuricus one of the grandest ornamental shrubs to be found. This Spring we have separated from the main root three fine sprouts, very much larger than the original, which came packed with numerous other plants forwarded by mail. The facility with which these hardy shrubs can be sent in this way, thus obviating the expense of expressage, and their low price, twenty-five and fifty cents—the first named only being priced at $1.00—enables any one, though far remote, to add them to his grounds, where, with very little care, they will thrive year after year, increasing in beauty.

More and more deeply are we impressed with the value of ornamental shrubs, hardy bulbs, and perennials, which, when once established, afford perpetual satisfaction. Beginning with the Daphne Genkwa (Japan daphne) which, ere the snow has left the garden, bears on its downy twigs, before the appearance of a leaf, a profusion of violet fragrant flowers, followed by the snowdrops, crocus, hyacinths, the lovely golden jonquils and the gay tulips; then the lemon lilies, earliest of all; next the pure white; and so on—the garden never destitute of bloom until Jack Frost, in late Autumn, lays all of its beauty low.

Not that we would ignore the beautiful annuals, with their own special, though short-lived beauty; but we have learned from experience to give greater space and attention to the hardy, ornamental bloomers. And how diversified they are! For an edging, what prettier than the low daisy? And how early they come into bloom! Beginning in May, here in Maine, June finds them a mass of bloom; and though they dwindle somewhat in size during the heat of mid-Summer, as the cool September days come they start into fresh beauty and charm the eye until late Autumn.

For several years I have had two large beds bordered with white pinks, very double and very sweet. In June there are thousands in bloom. I do not know the name; but they are perfectly hardy.

Among the desirable early-blooming shrubs is Styrax Japonica, which bears a profusion of pure white flowers; Syringa (lilac) Hyacinthiflora plena, another hardy shrub, bears large thyrsus of double flowers. Lemoinei has immense panicles of double rose-colored flowers. Rubella double mauve. A new lilac is sent out this Spring—Renoncule—so named from its ranunculus shaped flowers which are very double, color azure mauve, immense thyrsus.

Another perfectly hardy and very desirable plant is Akelia alba, *fl. pl.* It is low-growing and its numerous branches afford, the first season, hundreds of pure white double blossoms, which, being produced in large sprays, make it admirable for cut flowers. It blooms during the Summer until frost, will grow in poor soil, and is, therefore, well adapted for cemetery planting. The same blooms continue perfect two months or more, and if carefully dried are useful for Winter decorations.

Clematis.—These are among the most desirable of all hardy climbers. One of mine in June is full of well advanced buds on numerous new shoots not above six and eight inches in hight. It will send out climbing tendrils later. It bears a large violet-purple flower, with a reddish band through each petal. As the label is lost, I am not sure of the name, but think it is Fulgens. Jean d'Arc did not bloom until the latter part of August and first of September. The flowers are large, color white, with three pale blue stripes on each petal, and are borne high on the vine. Gem is a profuse Autumn bloomer, color intense blue; Flammula, fragrant white flowers. Grand Duchess, eight sepaled, very large flowers, color white, flushed with rose. Avalanche is a double white, extra; Fortunei, double white, and fragrant; John Gould Veitch, a magnificent double blue, of large size, and a profuse bloomer. Lucie Lemoine has flowers composed of from seventy-five to ninety petals, pure white. The Duchess of Edinburgh is, however, considered the finest double white known, very floriferous and fragrant. Viticella venosa grandiflora, magnificent, color mauve, marbled and veined with white.

With the exception of the Duchess, those named belong to the perpetuals—Summer and Autumn bloomers flowering on shoots of the same year's growth. No one will go amiss who selects from those named. The average price is fifty cents, but Avalanche is $1, and Viticella, being new, is priced at $2.50.

Two pots of blooming plants are beside me on the stand, of which I will make mention, though not belonging to the hardy class: A pot of Saul's double primula. I permitted it to blossom during the Summer, though my heart misgave me all the time; but the flowers were so pretty, even at the risk of having none for Winter, I spared them. Fortunately it did no harm. It may well be termed a perpetual bloomer. It bears on an average six flowers continually, like polyanthus miniature roses, very double, of the purest white, and beautifully fringed. The past week, however, it has exhibited a freak, bearing in the midst of the white blossoms one of intense pink. And now there is one in bloom, one-third of which is pink, and the rest pure white. This primula put forth successive crowns on one stalk, until the Spring, when a new crown on a new stalk superseded the old, which I then removed. When this is exhausted, another crown will probably grow out of the first. As the plant is very wee, only measuring an inch in hight, with six leaves only, the marvel is that it can support such a continuous wealth of bloom. This is our first experience with the double primula, which are expensive, the lowest price being $2; but few plants can be so satisfactory, especially at a season when beautiful white flowers are scarce.

The other pot referred to is filled with bulbs of the Amaryllis Treatea, or new fairy lily. A tiny bulb throws up, with great rapidity, a stem from eight to twelve inches in hight, on which is borne a pure white, fragrant lily, which continues a long time in bloom. Without waiting for the grass-like foliage, frequently the solitary stalk shoots up from the ground and blossoms a few weeks after planting. I have already had more than a dozen lilies from the eight bulbs, and may have as many more; for, tiny as they are, one bulb will sometimes bear five flowers, and we are told that many which bloom in the Spring will again blossom in the Autumn. A single bulb would be of small account. It is better to have half a dozen at least in a pot, and as they can be purchased five for fifty cents, or twelve for $1.00, they are within reach of the general public. They should be potted in clean sand and garden loam, half and half; no manure or other fertilizer should in any case be used. The soil must be fresh and sweet, the pot kept in a sunny position, and the bulbs kept moist. They will thrive well in the open ground. In the Fall the bulbs should be lifted and stored in boxes of slightly moist sand, if not wanted for Winter flowering.

I have been thus full in my description; for this fairy lily is of such recent introduction as not yet to be so widely known as it deserves.

Yarmouth, Me.

REMEDIES FOR INSECTS.

The multitudes of insects which have attacked the various crops of the farm, garden, and orchard of late years have led to the use or adoption of numerous remedies; but cultivators are often puzzled to discriminate among so many, especially when they are strongly recommended by some persons, and rejected as worthless by others. In such cases there is nothing so satisfactory as actual trial; and to aid in these experiments, we mention, in condensed form, some of the leading remedies which have been used by various cultivators.

There are some, the efficacy of which have been fully established by long and extensive use. Among these Paris green for the potato beetle stands pre-eminent, and its preservation of the crop throughout the country, East and West, has been worth many million dollars. The mode of applying is well understood, and various efficient contrivances have been employed for using it dry, mixed with plaster or flower, or with water in sprinkling or showering. It is perfectly safe, so far as it can affect the tubers: but harm has sometimes occurred by careless handling, or by allowing animals to break in and eat the poisoned plants. Another remedy, less deadly poisonous, said to have succeeded well, may be tried. It is made by dissolving a pound of copperas in four gallons of water, and adding a pound of slaked lime.

Currant Worm.—The old and well-proved remedy is white hellebore. It is most safely applied by dissolving in hot water at the rate of a tablespoonful to a pint of water, and applied with a sprinkler. To prepare it, pour hot water slowly over it, while continually stirring it. Another remedy, of less certain efficacy, is a solution of alum, one pound dissolved in three gallons of water. This solution is applied with a watering-pot; but to be efficacious successive applications must be made. It is worth trying.

The Cabbage Worm.—A great number of remedies have been proposed or used for this formidable insect, commonly known as the "green worm." Some of them have obtained credit by using where the worms were few in numbers. Professor Lazenby says he has tried lime water, tar water, copperas solution, whale oil soap, brine, powdered tansy, tobacco water, and pyrethrum, the last being the most effective, both as powder and in solution. In powder, it should be mixed with twenty parts of flour, buckwheat being best, and in solution a tablespoonful in twelve quarts of water. Dr. Sturtevant, Professor Cook, and others, have successfully used the kerosene emulsion, made of one ounce of hard soap, one pint of kerosene, and six quarts of water, well churned together and constantly stirred during application. It will destroy the worms if they are thoroughly wet, and should be used when they first make their appearance. It should be thrown with some force, using a fountain pump. Milk, sweet or sour, may be used in place of the soap. On a small scale, an egg-beater may be used for mixing the ingredients. More recently, bran and flour, and especially buckwheat flour, have been recommended, and appear to be effectual, if used when the worms are quite young; when mature, they do not care a cent for it. A small handful will be enough for a cabbage head. It should be used when the dew is on. Two or three applications may be necessary. Hot water, at a temperature of about 150°, will destroy the young worms; but some skill is required to adapt the heat to its intended purpose, without injuring the plants. Boiling water may be used if instantaneously applied, the water partly cooling in the air as it passes from the rose to the cabbages.

The plum curculio, once regarded as one of the most formidable of all destructive insects, is easily destroyed by means which many years have proved quite efficient, consisting of jarring the beetles down on spread sheets, by the mode which we have occasionally described. But this remedy, so efficient when rightly performed, usually fails because imperfectly applied. Padded mallets, making a soft and feeble jar, are used instead of a heavy iron hammer struck sharply on iron plugs. Spikes are sometimes inserted to strike on; but, being sharp at the inner end, they are gradually driven into the tree and become useless. All attempts to repel these insects by throwing nauseous substances over the trees, mostly end in failure, besides requiring more labor than the jarring mode.

Squashes and melons may be protected from

insects by mixing, in a barrel of water, one-sixth or seventh part of fresh cable droppings, and then taking a pailful at a time in the left hand, showering by means of a twig brush the plants with the mixture, especially around the stems. This application operates as a good fertilizer besides. Boxes with netting are useful for excluding the beetles. When other means fail, an active person will destroy them rapidly by hand with much less labor and in less time than most persons suppose. Paris green, sufficiently diluted, applied to the leaves while the plants are young, will kill all leaf-eaters.

Apple tree borers may be excluded in a great measure by coating the bark with soft soap. If carbolic acid is mixed with the soap it will remain longer, and if two applications are made early in June and in July, it is usually effectual. Take a quart of soft soap, and add two quarts of water, and heat till it boils; remove from the fire and at once stir in a pint of crude carbolic acid. Apply with a brush. When the borers get possession, the only remedy is to punch them in their holes with a flexible wire.

Rose insects are to be treated with whale-oil soap, a pound to a gallon of water, briskly syringed on both sides. The milk and kerosene mixture, after being well churned together, will also answer well, a spoonful being stirred in a gallon of water and syringed. Try its strength on some worthless plants. In a few hours wash it off with clear water from the syringe. Paris green, driven briskly with a force pump, has saved grape vines from rose bugs.

For scale insects under glass, paraffine has been of great value. It is strong and must be applied carefully, constantly stirring. Half a tea-cupful to a gallon of water will answer.

It is said that one ounce of carbolic acid to twelve quarts of water, timely syringed, will prevent grape rot. It is worthy of trial.

Some poisons which are instant death to minute insects do not injure large animals or human beings, which are a hundred thousand times greater in bulk. This is the case with pyrethrum, which does not hurt men. A tablespoonful to two gallons of water, driven on plants with a force pump, kills nearly all insects. It is important that the pyrethrum is fresh, as by time and exposure it loses its strength.

Spraying with Paris green in 700 parts of water, has proved effectual for both the canker worm and the codling moth. For the latter it must be used just after the dropping of the blossoms, and in rainy weather it should be repeated several times.

The best general precaution against insects in gardens is to promote strong and healthy growth, as insects are more apt to infest feeble plants. The preceding remedies are chiefly mentioned to incite experiment, and we shall be glad to receive reports of results from those who employ them.—*Country Gentleman.*

KICKING COW.

I ONCE had a cow, eight years old, that was the worst kicking cow I ever saw, from her youth up. She had been coaxed and whipped, whipped and coaxed, but all to no purpose. I made up my mind that the next time she kicked I would take up her hind leg and hold it up while some one milked her. I only had to wait until the next morning to see the fun. The next morning soon came around, the cow kicked as usual, and the instant she kicked I lifted up her hind leg, and, in spite of her, held it up until she gave up all effort in trying to get control of her leg again. I called a hand to come and milk her, I holding up her leg all the time; I then let her have her leg again. I kept her three years after that, and she was never known to kick again. I have broken a number of cows of the habit of kicking, in the same way. The instant your cow kicks lift up her leg, and hold it just as a blacksmith would a horse's hind leg to set a shoe. If you let your cow go until you can call the neighbors to help you, she will never get the idea that you hold up her leg because she kicked. The above treatment is more effective than all the halters and tying legs ever invented to break a cow of kicking.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

STIMULANTS FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

LAST year I was induced to try an experiment in chrysanthemum growing; and for this purpose I purchased one pound of sulphate of ammonia, which I bottled and corked up, as the ammonia evaporates very rapidly. I then selected four plants from my collection, and put them by themselves, and gave them a teaspoonful of ammonia in a gallon of water twice a week. In a fortnight's time the result was most striking; for although I watered the others with cow manure, they looked lean when compared with ammonia-watered plants, whose leaves turned to a very dark green, which they carried to the edge of the pots until the flowers were cut. As a matter of course, the flowers were splendid. The ammonia which I used is rather expensive, as I bought it from a chemist's shop; this year I intend getting agricultural ammonia, which is much cheaper. I have also tried it on strawberries, with the same satisfactory result, the crops being nearly double that of the others. It is very powerful and requires to be used with caution.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

PROFESSOR HENRY, of Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station, made a careful series of experiments to ascertain how seed potatoes had better be cut, if cut at all. The best yields were obtained from whole potatoes of "good size"; the next from the stem end; the next from the seed end; the next from the "ordinary cut"; the next from what he calls Dr. Sturtevant's cut; the next from thick parings of the skin, and the least yield from thin parings. By "ordinary" cut is meant that the potatoes are cut to one eye without regard to the direction of the cut. The "thick parings" left only one-third of the flesh of the tuber. The parings were cut to one eye; and this was thought to be directly the opposite of Dr. Sturtevant's method, which has been fully described in these columns, and experimented upon at the Rural Grounds. One-third of the potato was taken for the seed-end, and two-thirds for the stem-end. It will be seen that, from this test, as from our own, there is more of ingenuity than of value in Dr. Sturtevant's method, which consists, in short, in having the flesh of each eye cut through the center of the potato.

DOMESTIC and foreign agricultural journals have recently drawn fresh attention to the cheap farming lands in Southwestern Minnesota and the southeastern districts of Dakota, more particularly those controlled by the Winona and St. Peter Railway, a branch of Chicago and Northwestern line. The predominating character of the territory in question, which includes about a million and a half of acres, is undulating prairie, sufficiently diversified by woodlands and forest-covered elevations, abundantly supplied with streams, and absolutely free from malaria. The soil is a rich, dark loam of vegetable mold, mingled with a considerable proportion of sand and mineral salts, under which is a clay subsoil. The pastures of natural prairie grasses and "blue joint" leave little to be desired for nutritiousness, and cultivation is easy. No other earth excels that of this region for the production of wheat, corn, oats and barley, and all the family of grains. Rye and buckwheat flourish admirably, and flax and broom corn are among the surest crops that the farmer can expect. As high an average as forty bushels of wheat to the acre have been realized by some agriculturists in the vicinity (the grant lies quite within the "wheat belt"), but an average of from ten to twenty bushels is considered usual.

There is no loss in roots. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, and beets grow generously, and entire success has attended the raising of all small fruits. Apples, in standard varieties, have recently proved their liking to the soil, and the last annual exhibit for the State of Minnesota amounted to 150,000 bushels. The sugar-cane and the grape, Concord, Delaware and Catawba, flourish.

As a cattle-raising country it is doubtful whether any Western strip of territory compares favorably with these wide-ranging pastures. Sheep and hogs are seldom disturbed by any contagious diseases. Many farmers are extending stock-farms already large; and the size which neat cattle attain and their health is unusual.

Probably the salubrity of the climate, extremely beneficial in tone to invalids from pulmonary and miasmatic diseases, has contributed much to settle the region so thickly for a new district, as it is. Of the lands included within the boundaries of the tract, one-half were School Lands. The accessibility to the great Western markets, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, has also tended to thicken the population. Towns of rapid but permanent growth have sprung up everywhere, and the settler finds himself in no solitariness when he arrives. Brookings, Dakota, founded in 1880, has now a residency of over 1,000, and Castlewood, Carthage, Centerville, Clark and Frankfort, besides a half dozen other seats of thickly-settled counties, can boast of from 500 to 700 inhabitants. Hitchcock, in Beadle County, by no means alone in thrift, has two churches, an excellent school, a bank, a newspaper and several active stores. Watertown, in Codington County, (Da.) is a city of nearly 2,000 souls, with almost every facility for business, and advantages for those living in communities. In the neighborhood of Ganby, Minnesota, improved lands are sold readily at from five to twenty dollars the acre, while railroad soil can be secured for from two to six dollars.

THE FARMER'S TOOL-HOUSE.—A good set of carpenter tools should be owned by every farmer, with as much of a blacksmith's kit as he can find use for. A farmer, with some taste for mechanics, can do much building and repairing at times when other work is not pressing. Often the time lost in sending an implement to the shop for repairs is more than it would take to repair it, if the farmer had requisite bits, bolts and screws within reach.—*The American Cultivator.*

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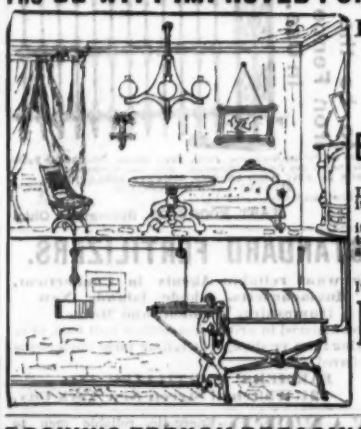

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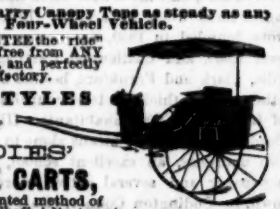

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